

Chapter Nine: Public Policy Issues

Economic and Labor Policy-Books

Bohon, Stephanie. 2000. *Latinos in Ethnic Enclaves: Immigrant Workers and the Competition for Jobs*. New York: Routledge.

This work explores the competition for jobs between different Latin American immigrant groups in the U.S. economy. Bohon's research looks at occupational status attainment among Latino groups in Miami and three other U.S. cities with flourishing Latino enclaves.

Browne, Irene, ed. 1999. *Latinas and African American Women at Work: Race, Gender, and Economic Inequality*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

While much social science research has centered on the problems facing black male workers, *Latinas and African American Women at Work* offers a comprehensive investigation into the eroding progress of these women in the U.S. labor market. The prominent sociologists and economists featured in this volume describe how race and gender intersect to especially disadvantage black and Latina women. Their inquiries encompass three decades of change for women at all levels of the workforce, from those who spend time on the welfare rolls to middle class professionals. Among the many possible sources of increased disadvantage, they particularly examine the changing demands for skills, increasing numbers of immigrants in the job market, the precariousness of balancing work and childcare responsibilities, and employer discrimination. While racial inequity in hiring often results from educational differences between white and minority women, this cannot explain the discrimination faced by women with higher skills. Minority women therefore face a two-tiered hurdle based on race and gender. Although the picture for young African American women has grown bleaker overall, for Latina women, the story is more complex, with a range of economic outcomes among Cubans, Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, and Central and South Americans.

Delgado, Héctor L. 1993. *New Immigrants, Old Unions: Organizing Undocumented Workers in Los Angeles*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

Undocumented immigrant workers "cannot be organized," some believe, because fear of deportation by immigration authorities is too great. Héctor Delgado challenges this view in an intricate case study of a successful union campaign waged by undocumented workers in a Los Angeles waterbed factory. Relying on interviews with workers, union organizers, and management, and on personal observation, Delgado relates the story of undocumented workers from Mexico and Central America who voted by a two-to-one margin for union representation and negotiated a collective bargaining agreement in the face of stiff employer opposition. He identifies the primary

factors that affect immigrant unionization: their length of residency in the U.S., their roots and social networks, the demand for their labor, the commitment of unions, and the relatively low visibility of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Los Angeles.

de La Garza, Rodolfo O., and Briant Lindsay Lowell, eds. 2002. *Sending Money Home: Hispanic Remittances and Community Development*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.

For international migrants seeking employment in the United States, the desire to remit a portion of their earnings to their home countries is a time-honored custom. The flow of money southward from the United States has evolved from a stream flowing from families through informal networks to a major river with new tributaries fed by transnational migrant organizations, channeled through an increasingly formal marketplace, and attracting the involvement of home country governments. This volume tracks the evolution of the flow of money “home,” offering new data to enhance the picture and understanding of this important economic phenomenon.

Dohan, Daniel. 2003. *The Price of Poverty: Money, Work, and Culture in the Mexican-American Barrio*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

As Mexican-Americans stand poised to become the largest nonwhite minority in the United States, their struggles with poverty assume national significance. Drawing on two years of ethnographic fieldwork in two impoverished California communities – one made up of recent immigrants from Mexico, the other of U.S.-born Chicano citizens – this book provides an invaluable comparative perspective on Latino poverty in contemporary America. Daniel Dohan shows how recent immigrants get by on low-wage babysitting and dish-cleaning jobs in high-tech Silicon Valley. In the housing projects of Los Angeles, he documents how families and communities of U.S.-born Mexican-Americans manage the social and economic dislocations of persistent poverty. Taking readers into worlds where public assistance, street crime, competition for low-wage jobs, and family, pride, and cross-cultural experiences intermingle, *The Price of Poverty* offers vivid portraits of everyday life in these Mexican-American communities while addressing urgent policy questions such as: What accounts for joblessness? How can we make sense of crime in poor communities? Does welfare hurt or help?

Hernández, Ramona. 2002. *The Mobility of Workers under Advanced Capitalism: Dominican Migration to the United States*. New York: Columbia University Press.

What explains the international mobility of workers from developing to advanced societies? Why do workers move from one region to another? Theoretically, the supply of workers in a given region and the demand for them in another account for the international mobility of laborers. Job seekers from less developed regions migrate to more advanced countries where technological and productive transformations have produced a shortage of laborers. Using the Dominican labor force in New York as a case study, Ramona Hernández challenges this presumption of a straightforward relationship between supply and demand in the job markets of the receiving society.

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She contends that the traditional correlation between migration and economic progress does not always hold true. Once transplanted in New York City, Hernández shows, Dominicans have faced economic hardship as the result of high levels of unemployment and underemployment and the reality of a changing labor market that increasingly requires workers with skills and training they do not have. Rather than responding to a demand in the labor market, emigration from the Dominican Republic was the result of a de facto government policy encouraging poor and jobless people to leave – a policy in which the United States was an accomplice because the policy suited its economic and political interests in the region.

Johnson-Webb, Karen D. 2003. *Recruiting Hispanic Labor: Immigrants in Non-Traditional Areas*. New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing, LLC.

Johnson-Webb explores how Hispanic laborers have come in large numbers to urban areas of North Carolina. She examines the roles of active recruitment and the local context. Johnson-Webb studies the labor recruitment behind the recent surge in immigration to North Carolina. Her qualitative study suggests a strong connection between employer recruitment, a tight labor market, and the growing Hispanic population. Evidence indicates that employers prefer immigrant workers and go to extraordinary lengths to recruit them. However, historical, social, economic and political factors have also contributed to the massive influx of Hispanic immigrants to North Carolina. The policy implications of this study are notable. Policy makers should consider local context when crafting immigration policy, welfare reform policy, and workforce development policy in order for these to be effective.

Lopez, Elias, Ginny Puddefoot, and Patricia Bandara, eds. 2000. *Coordinated Approach to Raising the Socio-Economic Status of Latinos in California*. Darby: Diane Publishing Company.

Addresses the problem that in California, Latinos currently have the lowest wages of any ethnic group, principally because of their lower levels of educational attainment. This problem must be addressed because 50-60% of the population growth in California is attributable to Latinos, and by 2025, Latinos will comprise over 40% of the population. & will be the largest ethnic group in the State. The economic benefits for the State are estimated at \$28 billion in the form of increased wages circulating in the economy, meaning \$1.7 billion more in State income tax revenues. Many of the issues raised in this report are not specific to Latinos, but can be applied to people from diverse backgrounds.

López-Garza, Marta, and David R. Diaz, eds. 2001. *Asian and Latino Immigrants in a Restructuring Economy: The Metamorphosis of Southern California*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Experiencing both the enormous benefits and the serious detriments of globalization and economic restructuring, Southern California serves as a magnet for immigrants from many parts of the world. This volume advances an emerging body of work that centers this region's future on the links between the two fastest-growing racial groups in California, Asians and Latinos, and the economic and social mainstream of this important sector of the global economy. The contributors to the anthology – scholars and community leaders with social science, urban planning, and

legal backgrounds – provide a multi-faceted analysis of gender, class, and race relations. They also examine various forms of immigrant economic participation, from low-wage workers to entrepreneurs and capital investors. *Asian and Latino Immigrants in a Restructuring Economy* documents the entrenchment of various immigrant communities in the socio-political and economic fabric of United States society and these communities' role in transforming the Los Angeles region.

MacLean, Nancy. 2006. *Freedom Is Not Enough: The Opening of the American Workplace*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

In the 1950s, the exclusion of women and of black and Latino men from higher-paying jobs was so universal as to seem normal to most Americans. Today, diversity in the workforce is a point of pride. How did such a transformation come about? In this, Nancy MacLean shows how African-American and later Mexican-American civil rights activists and feminists concluded that freedom alone would not suffice: access to jobs at all levels is a requisite of full citizenship. Tracing the struggle to open the American workplace to all, MacLean chronicles the cultural and political advances that have irrevocably changed our nation over the past fifty years. *Freedom Is Not Enough* reveals the fundamental role jobs play in the struggle for equality. We meet the grassroots activists – rank-and-file workers, community leaders, trade unionists, advocates, lawyers – and their allies in government who fight for fair treatment, as we also witness the conservative forces that assembled to resist their demands. Weaving a powerful and memorable narrative, MacLean demonstrates the life-altering impact of the Civil Rights Act and the movement for economic advancement that it fostered. The struggle for jobs reached far beyond the workplace to transform American culture. MacLean enables us to understand why so many came to see good jobs for all as the measure of full citizenship in a vital democracy. Opening up the workplace, she shows, opened minds and hearts to the genuine inclusion of all Americans for the first time in our nation's history.

Martin, Michael E. 2007. *Residential Segregation Patterns of Latinos in the United States, 1990–2000: Testing the Ethnic Enclave and Inequality Theories*. New York: Routledge.

Historically, residential segregation of Latinos has generally been seen as a result of immigration and the process of self-segregation into ethnic enclaves. The only theoretical exception to ethnic enclave Latino segregation has been the structural inequality related to Latinos that have a high degree of African ancestry. This study of the 331 metropolitan area in the United States between 1990 and 2000 shows that Latinos are facing structural inequalities outside of the degree of African ancestry. The results of this research suggest that in 2000, Latino segregation was due to the mobility of Latinos and structural barriers in wealth creation due to limited housing equity and limited occupational mobility. In addition, Latino suburbanization appears to be a segregation force rather than an integration force. This study also shows that Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and Cubans have different experiences with residential segregation. Residential segregation of Cubans does not appear to be a problem in the U.S. Puerto Ricans continue to be the most segregated Latino sub-group and inequality is a large factor in Puerto Rican segregation. A more in-depth analysis reveals that the Puerto Rican experience is bifurcated between the older highly segregated enclaves where inequality is a large problem and new enclaves where inequality and segregation are not an issue. The Mexican residential segregation experience reflects that

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immigration and mobility are important factors but previous theorists have underestimated the barriers Mexicans face in obtaining generational wealth and moving from the ethnic enclave into the American mainstream.

Morales, Rebecca, and Frank Bonilla, eds. 1993. *Latinos in a Changing US Economy: Comparative Perspectives on Growing Inequality*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.

The 1980s were not good economic times for Latinos in the United States. The contributors to *Latinos in a Changing U.S. Economy* examine the cause of this phenomenon and the long-term consequences for the Hispanic population. How much, they wonder, can be attributed to racism, to structural barriers, to the demographics of the Latino population, or to the structure of the new global economy? Is there evidence of a persistent and growing inequality in the socio-economic position of Latinos? Using both national data and a series of case studies from cities with significant Latino populations such as New York, Los Angeles, San Antonio, Chicago, and Miami, the editors identify the widening gap in income and social status between rich and poor, Anglos and Latinos, men and women, and immigrants and native born. These celebrated scholars also document the importance of including Latino populations in the study of – and policies for – improving urban areas. They suggest policy options that will reverse the growing social inequality.

Ong, Paul, and Anastasia Loukaitou-Sideris, eds. 2006. *Jobs and Economic Development in Minority Communities*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

Over the past four decades, the forces of economic restructuring, globalization, and suburbanization, coupled with changes in social policies have dimmed hopes for revitalizing minority neighborhoods in the U.S. Community economic development offers a possible way to improve economic and employment opportunities in minority communities. In this authoritative collection of original essays, contributors evaluate current programs and their prospects for future success. Using case studies that consider communities of African-Americans, Latinos, Asian immigrants, and Native Americans, the book is organized around four broad topics. “The Context” explores the larger demographic, economic, social, and physical forces at work in the marginalization of minority communities. “Labor Market Development” discusses the factors that shape supply and demand and examines policies and strategies for workforce development. “Business Development” focuses on opportunities and obstacles for minority-owned businesses. “Complementary Strategies” probes the connections between varied economic development strategies, including the necessity of affordable housing and social services.

Verdaguer, Maria Eugenia. 2009. *Class, Ethnicity, Gender, and Latino Entrepreneurship*. New York, NY: Routledge Press.

Drawing on surveys and in-depth interviews, this book examines the social and economic relations of first-generation Latino entrepreneurs. Verdaguer explores social patterns between and within groups, situating immigrant entrepreneurship within concrete geographical, demographic and historical spaces. Her study not only reveals that Latinos’ strategies for access to business

ownership and for business development are cut across class, ethnic and gender lines, but also that immigrants' options, practices, and social spaces remain largely shaped by patriarchal gender relations within the immigrant family, community and economy. This book is a necessary addition to the literature on immigration, class, gender relations, and the intersectionality of these issues.

Ward, Peter M. 2002. *Colonias and Public Policy in Texas and Mexico: Urbanization by Stealth*. Austin: University of Texas Press.

Today in Texas, over 1500 colonias in the counties along the Mexican border are home to some 400,000 people. Often lacking basic services, such as electricity, water and sewerage, fire protection, policing, schools, and health care, these "irregular" subdivisions offer the only low-cost housing available to the mostly Hispanic working poor. This book presents the results of a major study of colonias in three trans-border metropolitan areas and uncovers the reasons why colonias are spreading so rapidly. Peter Ward compares Texas colonias with their Mexican counterparts, many of which have developed into fully integrated working-class urban communities. He describes how Mexican governments have worked with colonia residents to make physical improvements and upgrade services—a model that Texas policymakers can learn from, Ward asserts. Finally, he concludes with a hard-hitting checklist of public policy initiatives that need to be considered as colonia housing policy enters its second decade in Texas.

Economic and Labor Policy-Articles

Cobb-Clark, Deborah A., and Vincent A. Hildebrand. 2006. "The Portfolio of Choices of Hispanic Couples." *Social Science Quarterly* 87(1): 1344-1363.

Objectives: The objective of this article is to assess the overall wealth level and portfolio choices of Hispanic families. **Methods:** We use Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) data to first estimate the determinants of net worth. Conditioning on overall wealth levels, we then estimate a model of asset portfolios. **Results:** Our results reveal that Hispanic couples as a group are less wealthy than otherwise similar white couples, although there is substantial variation across Hispanic-origin groups. Accounting for these wealth disparities, Hispanic couples hold less financial wealth, but more real estate and business equity than do white couples. **Conclusions:** Much of the disparity in portfolio choices of Hispanics as a group relative to whites appears to stem from the fact that they are less wealthy. At the same time, it is important to separately analyze the wealth position of distinct Hispanic-origin groups.

Gonzalez, Arturo. 2002. "The Impact of the 2001/2002 Economic Recession on Hispanic Workers: A Cross-Sectional Comparison of Three Generations." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. January 24. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=4> (February 13, 2009).

Currently there are nearly 35 million Hispanics in the U.S., making them the second-largest ethnic group in the country. But the effect of the current recession on this important group is

unknown. Yet, it is unlikely that all Hispanics have been similarly affected by the recession. Hispanics are a varied group not just in terms of national origin, but also in terms of time in the U.S., ranging from newly arrived immigrants to U.S.-born Hispanics. This report examines how three generations of Hispanics have fared in September and October 2001, compared to September 2000 and September 1999.

Kochhar, Rakesh. 2006. "Latino Labor Report 2006: Strong Gains in Employment." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. September 27. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=70> (February 13, 2009).

The Hispanic unemployment rate reached a historic low in the second quarter of 2006. The gap between the seasonally-adjusted unemployment rates for Latinos and non-Latinos was the smallest since 1973, when employment data on Latinos first became available. Wages for Latino workers also rose at a faster rate than for other workers in 2005-06. The healthy job market for Hispanic workers has been driven by the construction industry. But construction is showing signs of a slowdown that could impact Latino employment in the near future, especially for foreign-born workers.

Kochhar Rakesh, 2006. "Growth in the Foreign-Born Workforce and Employment of the Native Born." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. August 10. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=69> (February 13, 2009).

Rapid increases in the foreign-born population at the state level are not associated with negative effects on the employment of native-born workers. An analysis of the relationship between growth in the foreign-born population and the employment outcomes of native-born workers revealed wide variations but no consistent pattern across the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The size of the foreign-born workforce, its relative youth and low education level are also unrelated to the employment prospects for native workers. These findings emerge from the analysis of Census Bureau data for the boom years of the 1990s and the subsequent recession and slowdown.

Kochhar, Rakesh. 2003. "Jobs Lost, Jobs Gained: The Latino Experience in the Recession and Recovery." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. October 7. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=21> (February 13, 2009).

Latinos in the U.S. labor force were slow to recover from the effects of the 2001 recession, lagging non-Hispanic whites in restoring employment growth and the unemployment rate to their pre-recession levels. Immigrants and young Latinos encountered particularly hard times but college-educated Hispanics experienced substantial improvements in employment levels. These are among the key findings of this report on the labor market experience of Latino workers since the economic slowdown began at the end of 2000. The report examines a variety of trends in employment, unemployment and wage rates for both Hispanics and non-Hispanics from the end of 2000 to the end of 2002 and it also explores outcomes by industry, occupation, geographic region, age, nativity and education.

Kochhar, Rakesh. 2004. "Latino Labor Report, 2003: Strong but Uneven Gains in Employment." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. February 23. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=26> (February 13, 2009).

Latinos experienced substantial gains in the U.S. labor market in 2003. The number of Hispanics added to the employment rolls was twice as high as in 2002, and unemployment eased downward. For the first time since January 2000, Latinos experienced increases in employment that consistently outpaced their population growth in the United States.

Kochlar, Rakesh. 2005. "Survey of Mexican Migrants, Part Three: The Economic Transition to America." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. December 6. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=58> (February 13, 2009).

This study analyzes the employment experience of migrants before they left Mexico, their transition into the U.S. labor market, and their economic status in their new jobs. It uses the Pew Hispanic Center's Survey of Mexican Migrants, which interviewed 4,836 migrants, mostly believed to be undocumented, as they were applying for identity cards issued by Mexican consulates. The vast majority were gainfully employed before they left for the U.S. Failure to find work at home does not seem to be the primary reason that the estimated 6.3 million undocumented migrants from Mexico have come to the U.S.

Morales, Maria Cristina. 2008. The Ethnic Niche as an Economic Pathway for the Dark Skinned: Labor Market Incorporation of Latina/o Workers. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 30(3): 280-298.

A significant number of Latina/os are turning to employment in ethnic niches as an alternative to general labor markets. This study places special focus on how skin color segmentation or colorism influences job-market allocation. The hypothesis is that dark-skinned Latina/os are more likely to be employed in ethnically homogeneous jobsites or niches. The author tests the hypothesis using survey logistic regression on a sample of 322 Central American-(Guatemalan, Nicaraguan, and Salvadoran) and Mexican-origin workers utilizing data from the Los Angeles Study of Urban Inequality. The results show that dark-skinned Latina/o workers are more likely to be employed in ethnic niches as opposed to lighter-skinned individuals. It is concluded that skin color stratifies Latina/o workers into distinct markets that can have implications for their socioeconomic incorporation.

Takei, Isao, Rogelio Saenz, and Jing Li. 2009. "Cost of Being a Mexican Immigrant and Being a Mexican Non-Citizen in California and Texas." *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 31(1): 73-95.

This study examines the labor market costs associated with being foreign-born and not having U.S. citizenship among Mexicans in California and Texas, the two largest states. Data from the 2000 5% Public Use Microdata Sample are used to conduct the multivariate regression analysis. The results show that being an immigrant, particularly a non-citizen immigrant, is associated with lower hourly wages in California as compared with Texas. The results also indicate that these costs are greater for those who arrived after 1990, especially in California. Findings suggest that

Mexican immigrants faced harsher social context in California in the post-IRCA (Immigration Reform and Control Act) period, as represented in anti-immigrant policies and sentiments. Partly, larger population concentration of immigrants, especially non-citizens, could be a source of intensive within-group labor market competition among the foreign-born workers.

Education - Books

Aragon de McKissack, Elena. 1999. *Chicano Educational Achievement: Comparing Escuela Tlatelolco, A Chicano-centric School, and a Public High School*. New York: Routledge.

This study compares two urban schools based on their ability to provide an effective education for Hispanic students. Broderick High School began as an elite, Anglo-dominated institution and evolved into a school whose student body was 82% Hispanic. It is large, public and with a history of sporadic racial tension, walkouts, and a high dropout rate for Hispanic students. Escuela Tlatelolco is small, private, and Chicano-centric. Founded in 1970 by Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales, a leader of the Chicano Civil Rights Movement, it was designed to provide Chicano students the opportunity to reinforce pride in their language, culture, and identity. Through interviews of administrators, teachers, graduates, and students at both schools as well as personal observations, a significant difference was discovered between the experiences and attitudes of those who attended the public school in the 1960s through 1980s and those who graduated in the 1990s. As the public school increased Hispanic administration, teaching and operating staff, and changed its curriculum to include Hispanic history, Hispanic students expressed a greater degree of satisfaction and fulfillment.

Bigler, Ellen. 1999. *American Conversations: Puerto Ricans, White Ethnics, and Multicultural Education*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

Growing numbers of working-class Puerto Ricans are migrating from larger mainland metropolitan areas into smaller, "safer" communities in search of a better quality of life for themselves and their families. What they may also encounter in moving to such communities is a discourse of exclusion that associates their differences and their lower socioeconomic class with a lack of effort and an unwillingness to assimilate into mainstream culture. In this ethnographic study of a community in conflict, educator and anthropologist Ellen Bigler examines such discourses as she explores one city's heated dispute that arose over bringing multiculturalism and bilingual education into their lives and their schools' curricula. The impassioned debate that erupted between long-time white ethnic residents and more recently arrived Puerto Rican citizens in the de-industrialized city the author calls "Arnhem" was initially sparked by one school board member's disparaging comments about Latinos. The conflict led to an investigation by the New York State Education Department and to attempts to implement multicultural reforms in the city's schools. *American Conversations* follows the ensuing conflict, looks at the history of racial formation in the United States, and considers the specific economic and labor histories of the groups comprising the community in opposition. Including interviews with students, teachers, parents, and community leaders, as well as her own observations of exchanges among them inside and outside the classroom, Bigler's book explores the social positions, diverging constructions of history,

and polarized understandings of contemporary racial/ethnic dynamics in Arnhem. Through her retelling of one community's crisis, Bigler illuminates the nature of racial politics in the United States and how both sides in the debate over multicultural education struggle to find a common language. *American Conversations* will appeal to anyone invested in education and multiculturalism in the United States as well as those interested in anthropology, sociology, racial and ethnic studies, educational institutions, migration and settlement, the effects of industrial restructuring, and broad issues of community formation and conflict.

Brice, Alejandro E. 2001. *The Hispanic Child: Speech, Language, Culture and Education*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.

The Hispanic Child: Speech, Language, Culture and Education is a multicultural book that addresses the issues and struggles of today's Hispanic school-age children. As Hispanics and Latinos are the fastest growing minority population, school-based speech-language pathologists and special educators need appropriate information in order to provide appropriate services. This book is a comprehensive volume that serves this necessary function. The book is made practical and accessible through the inclusion of "Best Practice" suggestions and the author's experiences. This book is meant to help all clinicians and educators understand their bilingual caseload, provide appropriate services and approach all their interactions with their bilingual students in an informed and compassionate manner. This book assists clinicians and educators working with Hispanic children.

Carter, Prudence L. 2005. *Keeping It Real: School Success Beyond Black and White*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Why are so many African American and Latino students performing less well than their Asian and White peers in classes and on exams? Researchers have argued that African American and Latino students who rebel against "acting white" doom themselves to lower levels of scholastic, economic, and social achievement. In *Keepin' It Real: School Success beyond Black and White*, Prudence Carter turns the conventional wisdom on its head arguing that what is needed is a broader recognition of the unique cultural styles and practices that non-white students bring to the classroom. Based on extensive interviews and surveys of students in New York, she demonstrates that the most successful negotiators of our school systems are the multicultural navigators, culturally savvy teens who draw from multiple traditions, whether it be knowledge of hip hop or of classical music, to achieve their high ambitions. *Keeping it Real* refutes the common wisdom about teenage behavior and racial difference, and shows how intercultural communication, rather than assimilation, can help close the black-white gap.

DeBurman, Noyna. 2005. *Immigrant Education: Variations by Generation, Age-at-Immigration, and Country of Origin*. New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing, LLC.

DeBurman studies the differences in education among immigrants: compared by generation, age-at-immigration, and country-of-origin. Educational attainment of adults and school enrollment among high school and pre-school children are evaluated using Becker's theories of

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human capital investment and demand for schooling. Second-generation adult immigrants have the highest level of schooling, exceeding that of both first-generation and U.S. born, while the first-generation possess the highest level of pre- and high school enrollment. Teenage immigrants complete fewer school years and are less likely enroll in high school. Hispanics and Blacks lag non-Hispanic Whites. This gap narrows with higher order immigrant generations among Hispanics, but widens among blacks. However, schooling differences by country-of-origin are more complex.

Delgado-Gaitan, Concha. 2005. *The Power of Community: Mobilizing for Family and Schooling*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.

Fifteen years ago, Concha Delgado-Gaitan began literacy research in Carpinteria, California. At that time, Mexican immigrants who labored in nurseries, factories, and housekeeping, had almost no voice in how their children were educated. Committed to participative research, Delgado-Gaitan collaborated with the community to connect family, school, and community. Regular community gatherings gave birth to the *Comite de Padres Latinos*. Refusing the role of the victim, the *Comite* participants organized to reach out to everyone in the community, not just other Latino families. Bound by their language, cultural history, hard work, respect, pain, and hope, they created possibilities that supported the learning of Latino students, who until then had too often dropped out or shown scant interest in school. In a society that accentuates individualism and independence, these men and women look to their community for leadership, support, and resources for children. "The Power of Community" is a critical work that shows how communities that pull together and offer caring ears, eyes, and hands, can ensure that their children thrive-academically, socially, and personally. It offers a fresh approach and workable solution to the problems that face schools today.

Castellanos, Jeanett, and Lee Jones, eds. 2003. *The Majority in the Minority: Expanding the Representation of Latina/o Faculty, Administrators, and Students in Higher Education*. Sterling: Stylus Publishing, LLC.

Latinas/os are the largest ethnic minority group in the U.S. They are propelling minority communities to majority status in states as disparate as California, Florida, New Jersey, New York and Texas. Their growth in the population at large is not reflected in higher education. In fact Latinos are the least represented population in our colleges and universities, whether as administrators, faculty or students; and as students have one of the highest levels of attrition. Opening access to Latinas/os, assuring their persistence as students in higher education, and their increased presence in college faculty and governance, is of paramount importance if they are to make essential economic gains and fully to participate in and contribute to American society. In this groundbreaking book, twenty-four Latina/o scholars provide an historical background; review issues of student access and achievement, and lessons learned; and present the problems of status and barriers faced by administrators and faculty. The book also includes narratives by graduate students, administrators and faculty that complement the essays and vividly bring these issues to life.

Castellanos, Jeanett, Alberta M. Gloria, and Mark Kamimura, eds. *The Latina/o Pathway to the Ph.D.: Abriendo Caminos*. Sterling: Stylus Publishing, LLC.

The Latina/o population constitutes the largest racial and ethnic minority group in the U.S. and is disproportionately under-represented in college and in graduate programs. This is the first book specifically to engage with the absence of Latinas/os in doctoral studies. It proposes educational and administrative strategies to open up the pipeline, and institutional practices to ensure access, support, models and training for Latinas/os aspiring to the Ph.D. The under-education of Latina/o youth begins early. Given that by twelfth grade half will stop out or be pushed out of high school, and only seven percent will complete a college degree, it is not surprising so few enter graduate studies. When Latina/o students do enter higher education, few attend those colleges or universities that are gateways to graduate degrees. Regardless of the type of higher education institution they attend, Latinas/os often encounter social and academic isolation, unaffordable costs, and lack of support. This historic under-representation has created a vicious cycle of limited social and economic mobility. There is a paucity of the Latina/o faculty and leaders whom research shows are essential for changing campus climate and influencing institutions to adapt to the needs of a changing student body. As a result, Latina/o graduate students often have few role models, advocates or mentors, and limited support for their research agendas. By reviewing the pipeline from kindergarten through university, this book provides the needed data and insights to effect change for policy makers, administrators, faculty, and staff; and material for reflection for aspiring Latina/o Ph.D.s on the paths they have taken and the road ahead. The book then addresses the unique experiences and challenges faced by Latina/os in doctoral programs, and offers guidance for students and those responsible for them. Chapters cover issues of gender and generational differences, the role of culture in the graduate school, mentorship, pursuing research, and professional development opportunities for Latina/os.

Darder, Antonia. 1997. *Latinos and Education*. New York: Routledge.

Despite generations of protest, activism and reform efforts, Latinos continue to be among the nation's most educationally disadvantaged and economically disenfranchised groups. Challenging static notions of culture, identity and language, *Latinos and Education* addresses this phenomenon within the context of a rapidly changing economy and society. This reader establishes a clear link between educational practice and the structural dimensions which shape institutional life, and calls for the development of a new language that moves beyond disciplinary and racialized categories of difference and structural inequality. The essays discuss themes such as political economy, historical views of Latinos and schooling, identity, the politics of language, cultural democracy in the classroom, community involvement and Latinos in higher education. Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, Mexican and Chicano viewpoints are all included and the volume reflects the educational experiences of students in urban centers like New York and Chicago, as well as the South, Southwest and West.

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Donato, Rubén. 1997. *The Other Struggle for Equal Schools: Mexican Americans During the Civil Rights Era*. Albany: State University of New York Press.

Contrary to popular belief that the struggle for educational opportunity during the civil rights era was waged exclusively by African Americans, this fascinating book shows that the Mexican American population challenged discriminatory educational practice more than was portrayed by the media. Examining the Mexican American struggle for equal education during the 1960s and 1970s in the Southwest in general and in a California community in particular, Donato challenges conventional wisdom that Mexican Americans were passive victims, accepting their educational fates. He looks at how Mexican American parents confronted the relative tranquility of school governance, how educators responded to increasing numbers of Mexican Americans in schools, how school officials viewed problems faced by Mexican American children, and why educators chose specific remedies. Finally, he examines how federal, state, and local educational policies corresponded with the desires of the Mexican American community.

Espinoza-Herold, Mariella. 2002. *Issues in Latino Education: Race, School Culture, and the Politics of Academic Success*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.

Educators and social researchers spend considerable time and effort studying issues in multicultural/bilingual education, but have few opportunities to experience the subjective realities of the students themselves, this book compares these realities to a variety of viewpoints offered by high school teachers on matters of community, learning, race, culture, and school politics. The book transports aspiring teachers and others interested in race relations, educational sociology and anthropology, and Latino/Chicano studies into the daily school life of Latino high school students, revealing their feelings and often startling insights into the processes of American schooling. The book reveals shortcomings in the American educational system but offers new paths and paradigms for effective change. Sections of the text that highlight transcribed student interviews make it particularly useful as a reference for research and writing about multicultural education. For aspiring teachers and anyone interested in multicultural and multiethnic education.

Gándara, Patricia C. 1995. *Over the Ivy Walls: The Educational Mobility of Low Income Chicanos*. Albany: State University of New York Press.

Gandara explores social factors that lead to academic success for low-income Chicanos. Unique among literature on minority and Chicano academic achievement, *Over the Ivy Walls* focuses on factors that create academic *successes* rather than examining school *failure*. It weaves existing research on academic achievement into an analysis of the lives of 50 low-income Chicanos for whom schooling “worked” and became an important vehicle for social mobility. Gandara examines their early home lives, school experiences, and peer relations in search of clues to what “went right.”

Gándara, Patricia C. and Frances Contreras. 2009. *The Latino Education Crisis: The Consequences of Failed Social Policies*. Boston, MA: Harvard University Press.

Will the United States have an educational caste system in 2030? Drawing on both extensive demographic data and compelling case studies, this powerful book reveals the depths of the educational crisis looming for Latino students, the nation's largest and most rapidly growing minority group. Richly informative and accessibly written, *The Latino Education Crisis* describes the cumulative disadvantages faced by too many children in the complex American school systems, where one in five students is Latino. Many live in poor and dangerous neighborhoods, attend impoverished and underachieving schools, and are raised by parents who speak little English and are the least educated of any ethnic group. The effects for the families, the community, and the nation are sobering. Latino children are behind on academic measures by the time they enter kindergarten. And while immigrant drive propels some to success, most never catch up. Many drop out of high school and those who do go on to college – often ill prepared and overworked – seldom finish. Revealing and disturbing, *The Latino Education Crisis* is a call to action and will be essential reading for everyone involved in planning the future of American schools.

Garcia, Eugene E. 2001. *Hispanic Education in the United States: Raices y Alas*. Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.

Among the many recent books on educational reform, Eugene E. Garcia's *Hispanic Education in the United States* stands out as a landmark work. Garcia vibrantly portrays what works in creating better educational opportunities and effective school reform. He also offers a telling reflection on the bicultural experience of minority groups in the U.S. Culture is an asset in any individual's educational attainment. Garcia shows how and why our educational reforms therefore must seek to build upon rather than downplay the native culture and language of minority students.

Gonzalez, Gabriella C. 2005. *Educational Attainment in Immigrant Families: Community Context and Family background*. New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing, LLC.

Gonzalez studies the differences in likelihood to enter post-secondary schooling among white, black, Latino and Asian children who have two parents who are immigrants, one parent who is foreign-born, and children of native-born parents. Children from homes with two parents who are immigrants go further in school. Children in homes with one parent who is an immigrant have educational trajectories similar to their counterparts in homes with no immigrant parents. Additionally, parental educational attainment and the social capital of the family are clear predictors in determining how far children of native parents go in school, but are not as strong determinants for children of immigrant parents.

Horn, Catherine L., Stella M. Flores, and Gary Orfield, eds. 2006. *Latino Educational Opportunity: New Directions for Community Colleges*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

The studies presented in this volume of *New Directions for Community Colleges* aim to foster a better understanding of the ways in which community colleges provide Latino students with

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educational access and opportunity. State and federal policy has increasingly looked to the community college to educate Latinos – the largest minority group in the United States – and other students traditionally underrepresented in higher education. Indeed, Latinos enroll in community colleges at rates higher than those for any other racial or ethnic group. Although research has been done to study the influence of various contributors to Latino opportunity, such as immigration policy, language, and academic opportunity, the profound and confounding influence of these factors remains underexplored. This volume provides and underscores the importance of serious scholarship towards this vital set of institutions and their students.

Huertas-Macias, Ana. 2002. *Workforce Education for Latinos: Politics, Programs, and Practices*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing Group.

The author examines political, curricular, and instructional issues in workforce education, and concludes that such policies are inequitable and that they are marginalizing Latinos. She proposes changes that will provide avenues for economic and educational advancement for Latino adults with low levels of formal education and literacy. Huerta-Macias explores the current state of long-term educational possibilities in the United States for Latino adults with low levels of literacy and schooling. After looking at the general picture and providing some background information, the current legislative environment and its negative impact on Latinos is provided. Educational programs and instructional programs that are successful in promoting Latino workers' advancement are described. Finally, recommendations for policy changes are pushed forward.

Keller, Gary D., James R. Deneen, and Rafael J. Magallan, eds. 1991. *Assessment and Access: Hispanics in Higher Education*. Albany: State University of New York Press.

This book treats the major issues of assessment and access as they relate to the Hispanic communities of the United States. For the purpose of increasing Hispanic access to higher education, it explores a variety of developments in educational assessment and test familiarization, both theoretical and practical. The book is divided into four parts: an analysis of the major elements and issues that affect Hispanic performance on tests and influence Hispanic access to higher education; a review of several critical elements in test-construction as they affect Hispanics; an analysis of the factors related to testing and Hispanic access into the teaching profession; and a research, evaluation, and historical orientation to the issues involved in the development of a landmark educational product jointly conceived and produced by the College Board, the Educational Testing Service, and the Hispanic Higher Education Coalition: *TestSkills: A Kit for Teachers of Hispanic Students*.

Ketner Ream, Robert. 2006. *Uprooting Children: Mobility, Social Capital, and Mexican-American Underachievement*. New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing, LLC.

Ream's work shows that student mobility, like the frequent uprooting of plants, impinges on social networks in a way that reinforces Mexican-American educational underachievement. A critical issue facing U.S. schools is the persistent disparity in achievement between racial/ethnic groups. The achievement gap is particularly pronounced for Mexican-Americans. By employ-

ing mixed-methods research techniques, Ream links emergent literature on social capital with research on student mobility to investigate student performance among Mexican-American and non-Latino White adolescents. Findings underscore the prevalence of student mobility, particularly among Mexican-origin youth, and its impingement on both the availability and convertibility of the resources embedded in their social networks. Results also suggest that minority and non-minority students fortify social ties in different ways, and that these differences have implications for the educational utility of social capital.

MacGregor Mendoza, Patricia. 1999. *Spanish and Academic Achievement Among Midwest Mexican Youth: The Myth of the Barrier*. New York: Routledge.

This study explores the factors that are associated with academic achievement among Mexican Americans. MacGregor-Mendoza compares the academic, sociodemographic, and sociolinguistic traits of Midwestern youths from three separate academic levels: high school dropouts, high school students, and college students. Among the significant findings are that Spanish language skills are not detrimental to academic achievement. Instead, Spanish may aid in retaining students in school. Also, neither positive attitudes toward English nor proficiency in English served to guarantee academic success. This study reveals that many of the factors that are traditionally cited as indicators of school failure (e.g. large family, low socioeconomic status) did not hold any true explanatory power for the population examined.

Meier, Kenneth, and Joseph Stewart, Jr. 1991. *The Politics of Hispanic Education: Un Paso Pa'lante y Dos Pa'tras*. Albany: State University of New York Press.

This is the first systematic study of the politics of “second generation discrimination” against Hispanic students. Despite the fact that Hispanics are the second largest and fastest growing minority in the United States, little attention has been paid to the efforts of Hispanics to achieve equal educational opportunity. Quantitative, historical, and legal analysis are used to examine the access of Hispanic students to equal educational opportunities in school districts throughout the U.S.

Moreno, Jose F., Ed. 1999. *The Elusive Quest for Equality: 150 Years of Chicano/Chicana Education*. Cambridge: Harvard Educational Review.

The history of the Chicano community's quest for educational equality is long and rich. Since the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo formalized the conquest of half of Mexico's territory into what is now the U.S. Southwest, Chicanos have fought to claim what was promised them in the Treaty – the enjoyment of all the rights of U.S. citizens. In terms of education, they certainly have never had equal access, opportunity, or resources, despite legal victories. In this volume, some of the leading scholars analyze why the quest for equality in education has remained so elusive. They do so by documenting both the plight and the struggle of Chicano communities over the past 150 years, using the guiding themes of the role of language, segregation, Americanization, and resistance in the history of education for Chicanos/Chicanas.

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Padilla, Raymond V., and Rudolfo Chávez, eds. 1995. *The Leaning Ivory Tower: Latino Professors in American Universities*. Albany: State University of New York Press.

Here are several narratives by Latino Professors in American universities addressing issues of racism, marginalization, and self-valuation as the narrators tell their stories of survival and success. Latino professors in American universities tell their own stories of survival within academia. Each story is a perspective, a slice of academic life. Collectively, the multiple perspectives in this volume provide a totality that is penetrating and disturbing but essential if we are to genuinely diversify our present and future professoriate. The accounts capture and challenge the academic cultural terrain as it is constructed and perceived by the writers – a cultural terrain that has been created to limit and exclude, based on and bound to cultural, racial, gender, religious, and class manifestations and oppressive traditions. Each author, struggling with her and his own reality, is a study in authenticity and the engagement of liberation through self-critique. Through struggle with an oppressive academic world, the authors not only pursue their own liberation but simultaneously serve as liberating sponsors by restoring humanity back to those who oppress them. Thus, *The Leaning Ivory Tower* is not just a metaphor for what it is. It also confronts, reconfigures, and challenges us to redraw our paradigmatic and conceptual borders so that the democratic process will be a liberating practice evidenced throughout academia.

Romo, Harriett D., and Toni Falbo. 1996. *Latino High School Graduation: Defying the Odds*. Austin: University of Texas Press.

While high school drop-out rates have steadily declined among white and African American students over the last twenty years, a constant 35 percent of Latino students continue to quit school before graduation. In this pioneering work, Harriett Romo and Toni Falbo reveal how a group of at-risk Latino students defied the odds and earned a high school diploma. Romo and Falbo tracked the progress of 100 students in Austin, Texas, from 1989 to 1993. Drawing on interviews with the students and their parents, school records, and fieldwork in the schools and communities, the authors identify both the obstacles that caused many students to drop out and the successful strategies that other students and their parents pursued to ensure high school graduation. The authors conclude with seven far-reaching recommendations for changes in the public schools. Sure to provoke debate among all school constituencies, this book will be required reading for school administrators, teachers, parents, legislators, and community leaders.

Rothstein, Stanley William, ed. 1995. *Class, Culture, and Race in American Schools: A Handbook*. Westport, MD: Greenwood Press.

Class, culture, and race have influenced the educational experiences of children for centuries. As a new wave of Latin American and Asian peoples enters the United States, public schools are faced with the challenge of educating children from a culture of poverty, and who have varying racial and cultural backgrounds. This reference work employs historical, anthropological, sociological, and theoretical perspectives to overview current information on class, culture, and race in U.S. schools. The volume is organized systematically, with broad sections on class, culture, race, and prospects for the future. Each section begins with an introductory chapter that defines the theme of the section and places it within a larger context. The chapters that follow then examine the impact of class, culture, or race on schooling, with special regard to particular groups. The volume

focuses primarily on Hispanics, African Americans, and Asians, as they struggle to survive and prosper in the United States. Because of its approach, the book is also a guide to the effects of poverty.

San Miguel, Guadalupe, Jr. 2001. *Brown, Not White: School Integration and the Chicano Movement in Houston*. College Station: Texas A&M University Press.

Strikes, boycotts, rallies, negotiations, and litigation marked the efforts of Mexican-origin community members to achieve educational opportunities and oppose discrimination in Houston schools in the early 1970s. The Houston Independent School District sparked these responses because it circumvented a court order to desegregate by classifying Mexican American children as “white” and integrating them with African American children – leaving Anglos in segregated schools. In *Brown, Not White* Guadalupe San Miguel, Jr., traces the evolution of the community’s political activism in education during the Chicano Movement era of the early 1970s. San Miguel also identifies the important implications of this struggle for Mexican Americans and for public education. The political mobilization in Houston signaled a shift in the activist community’s identity from the assimilationist “Mexican American Generation” to the rising Chicano Movement with its “nationalist” ideology. It also introduced Mexican American interests into educational policy making in general and into the national desegregation struggles in particular. This important study will engage those interested in public school policy as well as scholars of Mexican American history and the history of desegregation in America.

San Miguel, Guadalupe, Jr. 2001. *Let All of Them Take Heed: Mexican Americans and the Campaign for Educational Equality in Texas, 1910–1981*. College Station: Texas A&M University Press.

The Mexican American community’s relationship with the Anglo-dominated public school system has been multifaceted, complex, and ambiguous to say the least. On one level, an organized community has consistently struggled for equality in the existing educational institutions. Its story, although full of crushed hopes and legal frustrations, is imbued with a sense of accomplishment. At another level, individual Mexican Americans who have attended segregated public schools over the years also have a complex and diverse story to tell. For some, there are fond memories of school activities gone by. For others, the school years have been negative in general – children have been victims of humiliating and depressing incidents of racial discrimination and social ostracism. Texas’ public school system is of particular historical interest because of the state’s record, according to Guadalupe San Miguel, for providing the least amount of public education for Mexican Americans while fiercely defending its record of inferior and separate schooling. Additionally, Texas was the first state in which Mexican Americans organized to seek educational equality. In “Let All of Them Take Heed,” first published in 1987 and one of the earliest books to focus on this plight of the Hispanic community, San Miguel traces the Mexican American quest for educational equality in Texas over a period of fifty years. In describing this struggle over the years, he emphasizes the socioeconomic factors affecting it and the strategies the Hispanic community used to reach its goals.

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Stritikus, Tom. 2002. *Immigrant Children and the Politics of English-Only: Views from the Classroom*. New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing, LLC.

Stritikus examines restrictions on bilingual education in California, demonstrating complex relationships between educational practice and political and pedagogical ideologies. Stritikus examines the effect of California's anti-bilingual initiative, Proposition 227, on the education of Latinos. He highlights the teachers' role in enacting the policy, studying two schools which developed their own Proposition 227 implementation plans. One ended its bilingual program and began a program of English immersion, and a second maintained its bilingual program through obtaining parental waivers. Using socio-cultural analysis of classroom observation data, Stritikus shows how Proposition 227 implementation legitimized questionable educational practice and made effective teaching more difficult. His research documents how teachers' actions under the policy were closely connected to their political and pedagogical ideologies.

Sampson, William A. 2003. *Poor Latino Families and School Preparation: Are They Doing the Right Things?* Lanham, MD: Scarecrow Education.

The failure of many urban schools to adequately teach their mostly poor and often non-white pupil populations has been a very serious policy issue. In an effort to improve this situation, policymakers and politicians have tried myriad solutions, but to no avail. This work stresses the role of Latino families in shaping educational preparation. Author William Sampson argues that the family is more important in the effort to improve schools than the schools themselves and that school improvement efforts should therefore focus more upon efforts to influence family change.

Shirley, Dennis. 2002. *Valley Interfaith and School Reform: Organizing for Power in South Texas*. Austin: University of Texas Press.

Can public schools still educate America's children, particularly in poor and working class communities? Many advocates of school reform have called for dismantling public education in favor of market-based models of reform such as privatization and vouchers. By contrast, this path finding book explores how community organizing and activism in support of public schools in one of America's most economically disadvantaged regions, the Rio Grande Valley of South Texas, has engendered impressive academic results. Dennis Shirley focuses the book around case studies of three schools that have benefited from the reform efforts of a community group called Valley Interfaith, which works to develop community leadership and boost academic achievement. He follows the remarkable efforts of teachers, parents, school administrators, clergy, and community activists to take charge of their schools and their communities and describes the effects of these efforts on students' school performance and testing results. Uniting gritty realism based on extensive field observations with inspiring vignettes of educators and parents creating genuine improvement in their schools and communities, this book demonstrates that public schools can be vital "laboratories of democracy," in which students and their parents learn the arts of civic engagement and the skills necessary for participating in our rapidly changing world. It persuasively argues that the American tradition of neighborhood schools can still serve as a bedrock of community engagement and academic achievement.

Valencia, Richard R. 2002. *Chicano School Failure and Success: Past, Present, and Future*. New York: Routledge Farmer.

The contributors include experts in the fields of anthropology, psychology, educational history and policy, special education, and child and family studies, reflecting the wide and complex range of issues affecting Chicano school students. The book is in five parts: Part I: A comprehensive review of schooling conditions and outcomes; the implications of a rapidly growing Chicano population; segregation, desegregation and integration; issues arising from the high dropout rate of Chicano students. Part II: Language, public policy and schooling issues for English language learners; the effectiveness of bilingual education in the US. Part III: Chicano/Latino ethnography of education; the relationship between Chicano families and schools. Part IV: Select testing issues that impact on Chicano students; the role of special education in the history of Chicano schooling. Part V: Analysis of the factors contributing to the success or failure of Chicano education; a synthesis of ideas to help promote success.

Valenzuela, Angela, ed. 2004. *Leaving Children Behind: How “Texas-Style” Accountability Fails Latino Youth*. Albany: State University of New York Press.

The federal government has based much of its education policies on those adopted in Texas. This book examines how “Texas-style” accountability – the notion that decisions governing retention, promotion, and graduation should be based on a single test score – fails Latina/o youth and their communities. The contributors, many of them from Texas, scrutinize state policies concerning high-stakes testing and provide new data that demonstrate how Texas’ current system of testing results in a plethora of new inequalities. They argue that Texas policies exacerbate historic inequities, fail to accommodate the needs and abilities of English language learners, and that the dramatic educational improvement attributed to Texas’ system of accountability is itself questionable. The book proposes a more valid and democratic approach to assessment and accountability that would combine standardized examinations with multiple sources of information about a student’s academic performance.

Valverde, Leonard A. 2003. *Improving Schools for Latinos: Creating Better Learning Environments*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Education.

As a result of multiple unfavorable circumstances, public schools have been unable to effectively educate America’s most disadvantaged student population – Latinos. In this book, author Leonard Valverde contends that it is imperative to reinvent schools in order to provide a viable education for these students. *Improving Schools for Latinos* starts with the past, points out the present, and speaks to the future. It exposes the negative mental models and practices that must be discarded and proposes what favorable elements need to be put into place.

Vega Vargas-Reighley, Rosalva. 2005. *Bi-Cultural Competence and Academic Resilience among Immigrants*. New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing, LLC.

Vargas-Reighley’s work with Latina/o and Southeast Asian immigrant youth, explores variants

between the groups and different strategies for coping socially and academically. Vargas-Reighley examines the relationship among bicultural competence, stress and coping processes, adaptive processes, and academic resilience. Participants were Latina/o and Southeast Asian youth from two high schools in California. The Latina/o group was more likely to experience greater family stress, including greater parental marital dysfunction, more severe stressors, and greater stress ratings. The Southeast Asians were more likely to be of lower socioeconomic status, but more likely to show higher academic goals and achievement. Results indicate that bicultural competence was related to greater self-esteem, social support coping and coping efficacy in the familial stressful situation, and direct action coping and coping efficacy in the academic stressful situation. Bicultural competence does appear to be related to adaptive outcomes.

Wortham, Stanton, Enrique G. Murillo, Jr., and Edmund T. Hamann, eds. 2001. *Education in the New Latino Diaspora: Policy and the Politics of Identity*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.

The authors describe a new demographic phenomenon – the settlement of Latino families in areas of the United States where previously there has been little Latino presence. This New Latino Diaspora places pressures on host communities, both to develop conceptualizations of Latino newcomers and to provide needed services. These pressures are particularly felt in schools; in some New Latino Diaspora locations the percentage of Latino students in local public schools has risen from zero to thirty or even fifty percent in less than a decade. Latino newcomers, of course, bring their own language and their own cultural conceptions of parenting, education, inter-ethnic relations and the like. Through case studies of Latino Diaspora communities in Georgia, North Carolina, Maine, Colorado, Illinois, and Indiana, the eleven chapters in this volume describe what happens when host community conceptions of and policies toward newcomer Latinos meet Latinos' own conceptions. The chapters focus particularly on the processes of educational policy formation and implementation, processes through which host communities and newcomer Latinos struggle to define themselves and to meet the educational needs and opportunities brought by new Latino students. Most schools in the New Latino Diaspora are unsure about what to do with Latino children, and their emergent responses are alternately cruel, uninformed, contradictory, and inspirational. By describing how the challenges of accommodating the New Latino Diaspora are shared across many sites the authors hope to inspire others to develop more sensitive ways of serving Latino Diaspora children and families.

Education - Articles

Bali, Valentina A., and R. Michael Alvarez. 2003. "Schools and Educational Outcomes: What Causes the "Race Gap" in Student Test Scores?" *Social Science Quarterly* 84(3): 485-507.

Objective: African-American and Hispanic students often have lower test scores than white students at all levels of education. In this article, we examine whether school factors impact racial groups differentially, helping reduce the test score gaps, and whether school policies benefit one racial group at the expense of another. **Methods:** The data is individual-level data from a school district in California. Multivariate analysis (FGLS) is used to study the effect of school factors and race on test scores, after controlling for individual and school attributes. **Results:** School fac-

tors have a small differential effect by race on test scores. The school policies that have a positive influence on minorities' scores often involve an environment where closer attention is paid to the needs of students. **Conclusion:** Most school policies have a small effect on test scores, impacting all racial groups in a similar manner, without redistributing benefits across groups.

Battle, J. 2002. "Longitudinal Analysis of Academic Achievement among a Nationwide Sample of Hispanic Students in One- Versus Dual-Parent Households." *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 24(4): 430-447.

Previous researchers have found that, on average, students in single-parent households do not perform as well in school as their counterparts in dual-parent households. Another frequent finding is that the higher a student's socioeconomic status, the higher her or his educational achievement. However, there has been little attention paid to how family configuration and socioeconomic status interact to affect educational achievement of Hispanic students. Using a nationally representative sample, this research found that for 12th grade outcomes, in the presence of socioeconomic status, family configuration is not statistically significant. Furthermore, results for two years after high school showed, among other things, that socioeconomic status is much more important in predicting outcomes than is family configuration. The article ends with a discussion of policy implications.

Conchas, Gilberto, and Kimberly Goyette. 2000-2001. "The Race is Not Even: Minority Education in a Post-Affirmative Action Era." *Harvard Journal of Hispanic Policy* 13: 87-102.

Affirmative action policies are intrinsically linked with the long history of social stratification and racial inequality in the United States. Despite the fact that inequality persists today, these policies were strongly eliminated with the passing of proposition 209. New initiatives must re-conceptualize how best to educate American children to circumvent the damaging effects of Proposition 209. In an effort to take us in this important direction, this mixed-methods case study concentrates on two racial and ethnic groups: Vietnamese American and Mexican American.

Both groups share similar demographic and socioeconomic profiles but diverse educational outcomes. Hence, the case study shows how inequality exists and plays out in American schools. Contrary to popular and academic views, Vietnamese American youth do not outperform Mexican American youth because of resources gained at home. Rather, the peer and teacher relationships that these youth form at the school level matter most. Most significantly, these relationships are mediated through race and ethnicity. These results led us to suggest that affirmative action was abandoned too early since inequality in schools mirrors stratification and racial inequality in larger society.

Crosnoe, Robert, Lorena Lopez-Gonzalez, and Chandra Muller. 2004. "Immigration from Mexico into the Math/Science Pipeline in American Education." *Social Science Quarterly* 85 (5): 1208-26.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to explore generational differences in math/science enrollment and achievement among Mexican-American students and the role of family and school

contexts in these differences. **Methods:** We applied survey regression techniques to data from 12,020 adolescents in the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. **Results:** Native-born Mexican-American students had lower math/science enrollment than their peers, especially after differences in family and school contexts were taken into account. Mexican-American immigrants had lower achievement when enrolled in such classes, but this was explained by their greater level of family and school disadvantages. **Conclusions:** Persistence and success in the math/science pipeline, a mechanism of social mobility in the modern economy, would likely be enhanced in the fast-growing population of Mexican-American students by improvements in family resources and school organization.

Davalos, Deana B., Ernest L. Chavez, and Robert J. Guardiola. 1999. "The Effects of Extracurricular Activity, Ethnic Identification, and Perception of School on Student Dropout Rates." *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 2(1): 61-77.

With a growing Mexican American population and an increasing dropout rate predicted for this group, research is needed to examine ways of deterring this trend and increasing retention rates. The current study examined extracurricular activity, perception of school, and ethnic identification, and the association with school retention rates among Mexican American and White non-Hispanics. Individuals reporting participation in extra-curricular activity were 2.30 times more likely to be enrolled in school than were those not participating in extracurricular activity. Those Mexican Americans reporting a higher White non-Hispanics ethnic identity level were 2.41 times more likely to be enrolled in school and had a more positive perception of school than did Mexican American individuals reporting low levels of White non-Hispanics ethnic identification.

Fry, Rick. 2005. "Recent Changes in the Entry of Hispanic and White Youth into College." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. November 1. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=56> (February 13, 2009).

A report on college enrollment finds that the number of young Hispanics going to college is increasing.

Fry Rick, 2006. "The Changing Landscape of American Public Education: New Students, New Schools." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. October 5. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=72> (February 13, 2009).

This report examines the intersection of two trends that have transformed the landscape of American public education in recent years: a rapid increase in enrollment and a surge in the opening of new schools. The report describes the racial and ethnic components of enrollment growth at various levels of the K-12 system. It also examines the composition of enrollment in newly-opened schools and older schools still in operation as well as the impact of rapid growth in Hispanic enrollment. Detailed statistics at the state level are also provided.

Fry, Rick. 2004. “Latino Youth Finishing College: The Role Of Selective Pathways.” *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. Available at: <<http://www.pewhispanic.org>>

This new study from the Pew Hispanic Center finds that the white/Latino gap in finishing college is larger than the high school completion gap. The study reveals that Latino undergraduates are at a disadvantage in competing for college degrees because of two important factors: many Hispanic undergraduates disproportionately enroll on campuses that have low bachelor’s degree completion rates, and they have different experiences than white students even when they enroll on the same campuses.

Fry, Rick. 2005. “The High Schools Hispanics Attend: Size and Other Key Characteristics.” *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. November 1. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=54> (February 13, 2009).

A report on the characteristics of high schools attended by different racial and ethnic groups finds that Hispanic teens are more likely than blacks and whites to attend the nation’s largest public high schools.

Fry, Rick. 2002. “Latinos In Higher Education: Many Enroll, Too Few Graduate.” *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. September 5. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=11> (February 13, 2009).

This report shows that by some measures a greater share of Latinos are attending college classes than non-Hispanic whites, and yet they lag every other population group in attaining college degrees, especially bachelor’s degrees. A detailed examination of data for enrollment shows a high propensity among Latino high school graduates to pursue post-secondary studies. However, most are pursuing paths associated with lower chances of attaining a bachelor’s degree. Many are enrolled in community colleges, many also only attend school part-time and others delay or prolong their college education into their mid-20s and beyond. These findings clearly show that large numbers of Latinos finish their secondary schooling and try to extend their education but fail to earn a degree. Heretofore, policy-makers and researchers concerned with Hispanic educational achievement have focused most intently on issues related to primary and secondary education, especially high school dropout rates. Those issues are undoubtedly important. This report, however, demonstrates that significant gains can be made with policy initiatives targeted at Latinos who graduated from high school, and who applied for and were granted admission to a two- or four-year college and who have enrolled.

Fry, Rick. 2002. “Work or Study: Different Fortunes of U.S. Latino Generations.” *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. May 28. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=9> (February 13, 2009).

The Latino labor force is experiencing a major generational shift as increasing numbers of today’s young native-born Latino Americans become workers. This report describes the wage, employment outcomes, and labor market attachment of Latino adults by age and generation during the economic expansion of the late 1990s. This report’s key contribution is generational comparisons by age that show that generational outcomes vary strongly by age. The behavior of teens and

young adults diverges sharply from adults over the age of 25. The teenage years appear to be a critical period for Latino youth as they make very important choices on working full-time versus part-time and whether to pursue schooling or not. Overall, the data analyzed in this report present a mixed picture with as many optimistic indicators as there are troubling ones. Clearly, when the U.S. economy is growing rapidly, as it did in the late 1990's, the labor market affords extraordinary opportunities to immigrant youth. Even those with very little experience in the U.S. labor market can find steady work. When they are in their late teens, immigrant youth do better than the native born. This is a short-lived advantage, however. Wages for immigrant youth start low and stay low through adulthood. By age 25, second generation Latinos eclipse their immigrant counterparts. Lacking exposure to U.S. schools, the immigrants' narrow focus on the employment world puts them on a sub par earnings path relative to second generation teens. Meanwhile, the schooling endeavors of second-generation teens likely will reap larger labor market payoffs later in life because rates of return to educational attainment are substantial for native-born Latinos.

Fry, Rick. 2006. "The Changing Landscape of American Public Education: New Students, New Schools." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. October 5. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=72> (February 13, 2009).

This report examines the intersection of two trends that have transformed the landscape of American public education in recent years: a rapid increase in enrollment and a surge in the opening of new schools. The report describes the racial and ethnic components of enrollment growth at various levels of the K-12 system. It also examines the composition of enrollment in newly-opened schools and older schools still in operation as well as the impact of rapid growth in Hispanic enrollment. Detailed statistics at the state level are also provided.

Garcia, Phillip. 2000. "Understanding Obstacles and Barriers to Latino Baccalaureates." A Report for the RAND Corporation by the Inter-University Program for Latino Research, Notre Dame University.

The report begins with a brief description of the extent of the substandard baccalaureate attainment among Hispanics and recent trends in Hispanic and non-Hispanic differences. The comparative statistics derived from national data indicate that many intergroup differences remain unchanged over time, even though the general status of Hispanics in higher education has improved somewhat from previous years. Next there is a description and analysis of where in the educational pipeline Hispanics fail to attain normative achievement. Official data on California students suggest that the national problem to be resolved is systemic. There is no single point in the California educational pipeline that accounts for the entire observed gap between Hispanic baccalaureate attainment and the corresponding state norm. Thus all concerned must make decisions about how resources will be allocated to the various points of the pipeline that need amelioration.

Gormley, Jr., William T. 2008. "The Effects of Oklahoma's Pre-K Program on Hispanic Children." *Social Science Quarterly* 89(4): 916-936.

Objective: The objective of this work is to determine how much Hispanics benefit from a high-quality pre-K program and which Hispanic students benefit the most. **Methods:** Hispanic students in Tulsa, Oklahoma were tested (in English, Spanish) in August 2006. A regression discontinuity design addressed potential selection bias by comparing pre-K alumni (treatment group) with pre-K entrants (control group), controlling for age and other demographic variables. **Results:** Hispanic students experienced substantial improvements in pre-reading, prewriting, and pre-math skills. Hispanic students whose parents speak Spanish at home or whose parents were born in Mexico benefited the most. English-language test gains were stronger than Spanish-language test gains, but the latter were sometimes significant. **Conclusions:** Preschool education has considerable potential to improve educational outcomes for Hispanic children.

Gonzalez, Rosemary, and Amado Padilla. 1997. "The Academic Resilience of Mexican American High School Students." *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 19(3): 301-17.

This study sought to identify factors that contribute to the academic resilience and achievement among Mexican American high school students. High- and low-achieving students were selected from a database that included 2,169 Mexican American students in three California high schools. Resilient students (N = 133) reported receiving mostly A grades in high school, whereas non-resilient students (N = 81) reported mostly grades of D or below. Variables were formed from items on a questionnaire that all students had previously completed. Items selected for analysis included role of family, teachers, and peers toward school; the school environment and belonging; and the importance of culture and family. Regression analysis on student grade point average (GPA) revealed that a sense of belonging to school was the only significant predictor of academic resilience. An ANOVA revealed that teacher feedback was greater resilient males in comparison to non-resilient males.

Jasinski, Jana L. 2000. "Beyond High School: An Examination of Hispanic Educational Attainment." *Social Science Quarterly* 81(1): 276-90.

Low educational attainment has been a barrier to the advancement of Hispanic Americans in the United States, and a number of explanations for this have been suggested. One group of explanations centers around Hispanic Americans use and exposure to English. A second group of explanations focuses more on socioeconomic disadvantages facing this population. Much of the research that looks at educational attainment among Hispanic Americans, however, does not consider group differences. The results suggest the importance of both the diversity of the Hispanic population and socioeconomic factors in explaining participation in postsecondary education. Effective policies targeted toward Hispanic postsecondary educational attainment need to address economic circumstances of these students rather than focus primarily on language deficiencies or immigration status.

Kochhar, Rakesh. 2005. "The Higher Drop-Out Rate of Foreign-Born Teens: The Role of Schooling Abroad." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. November 1. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=55> (February 13, 2009).

A report on high school enrollment points to the importance of schooling abroad in understanding the dropout problem for immigrant teens, finding that those teens have often fallen behind in their education before reaching the United States.

Kochhar, Rakesh. 2004. "Latino Labor Report, First Quarter 2004: Wage Growth Lags Gains in Employment." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. June 16. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=29> (February 13, 2009).

The "jobless recovery" may have turned around, but gains for Latinos have not been widespread. Immigrant Latinos, especially the most recent arrivals, have captured the most jobs.

Leal, David. L., and Frederick M. Hess. 2000. "The Politics of Bilingual Education Expenditures in Urban School Districts". *Social Science Quarterly* 81(4): 1064-72.

Objective: This article examines the political, demographic, and fiscal determinants of urban school district spending on bilingual education. **Methods:** It applies OLS regression analysis to the 1992 Council of Urban Boards of Education (CUBE) survey and U.S. census data. **Results:** Bilingual expenditures are associated not just with student enrollment in bilingual education programs, but also with the percentage of Latinos and Asian Americans on the local school board, median family income, which is likely a proxy for policy liberalism, and state and local spending. The percentage of women on school boards may also play a role. **Conclusions:** Spending is not simply determined by the objective need for bilingual education services. Multiple political factors are at work.

Leal, David L. 2004. "Latinos and School Vouchers: Testing the Minority Support Hypothesis." *Social Science Quarterly* 85(5): 1227-37.

Objectives: Voucher proponents, as well as some researchers, argue that minorities and individuals of relatively low socioeconomic status (SES) particularly favor school vouchers. Little work has specifically explored Latino attitudes, with the focus typically on African-American opinions. This article will therefore examine whether Latinos hold unique attitudes toward vouchers. **Methods:** Ordinal probit regression analysis of a recent national survey of Latinos, African Americans, and Anglos (non-Latino whites). **Results:** In the aggregate, Latinos and African Americans are more likely than Anglos to support vouchers. The Latino population variable is statistically insignificant, however, while the African-American measure is significant and positive. When the aggregate Latino variable is disaggregated into four major Latino national-origin groups, Puerto Ricans are shown to hold uniquely favorable opinions about vouchers. In addition, there are no opinion differences by income and education. **Conclusions:** When Catholicism is taken into account, the voucher opinions of Latinos and Anglos are generally indistinct. This suggests that aggregate Latino support for vouchers may drop if Catholic affiliation further declines.

Lowell, Lindsay, and Roberto Suro. 2002. “The Improving Educational Profile Of Latino Immigrants.” *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. December 4. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=14> (February 13, 2009).

It is a commonplace claim that the education level of the Latino immigrant population is continually falling behind that of the U.S.-born population. However, the Pew Hispanic Center finds that the educational profile of the adult population of foreign-born Latinos has improved significantly during the past three decades. These gains, however, have not yet produced a notable convergence with the level of education in the native-born U.S. population. During the period 1970 to 2000 the native-born population also experienced improvements of education that outpaced the progress among Latino immigrants. Nonetheless, the trends identified in this report suggest that the gap between immigrants and natives will narrow in the future.

Magnuson, Katherine, Claudia Lahaie, and Jane Waldfogel. 2006. “Preschool and School Readiness of Children of Immigrants.” *Social Science Quarterly* 87(1): 1241-62.

Objective: In this article, we use data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Survey – Kindergarten Cohort to analyze the links between preschool attendance and the school readiness of children of immigrants. **Methods:** Using data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Survey – Kindergarten Cohort, we estimate multivariate regression models for the effects of preschool on school readiness for children of immigrants and children of natives. **Results:** We find that children whose mothers were born outside the United States are less likely to be enrolled in school or center-based preschool programs than other children. We find that preschool attendance raises reading and math scores as much for children of immigrants as it does for other children. Attending preschool also raises the English-language proficiency of children of immigrants. Although not the main focus of our study, we examined the effects of Head Start, and found that this program improves children’s English proficiency, with especially large effects for children of immigrants whose mothers have less than a high school education; in this latter group, Head Start also improved math scores. **Conclusions:** Given that preschool benefits children of immigrants as much as it does children of natives and given that children of immigrants are less likely to be enrolled, our findings strongly suggest that enrolling more children of immigrants in preschool would help reduce inequality in skills at school entry.

Martinez, Charles R., David S. DeGarmo, and J. Mark Eddy. 2004. “Promoting Academic Success Among Latino Youths.” *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 26: 128-51.

This article describes results from the Oregon Latino Youth Survey, which was designed to identify factors that promote or hinder academic success for Latino middle school and high school youngsters. The study samples included a total of 564 Latino and non-Latino students and parents. Analyses showed that Latino students reported a high frequency of discriminatory experiences and institutional barriers at school, and Latino students and their parents were more likely to experience institutional barriers compared to non-Latinos. Furthermore, Latino students and parents reported that they and/or their youngsters were more likely to drop out of school compared to non-Latinos. Path models showed that lower acculturation and more institutional barriers were related to less academic success for Latino students. More parent academic encour-

Chapter Nine: Public Policy Issues

agement and staff extracurricular encouragement were associated with better academic outcomes for Latino students. Finally, family socioeconomic disadvantage had an indirect effect on Latino youngster academic success, through effects on parent monitoring and school involvement.

Osei-Kofi, Nana, and Laura Rendón. 2006. "Latinos, Higher Education, and the "Needs" of the Market." *Latino Studies* 3(2): 249-260.

In this essay, we consider the current state of Latinos in higher education. In our analysis, we offer a critique of mainstream discourse on Latinos and higher education. In doing so, we foreground contemporary capitalist formations as critical to understanding the structural realities faced by Latinos in higher education today.

Pappas, Georgia, Maria Guajardo Lucero, and Elva D. Ahlin. 1995. "Colorado's Community Speaks out about School Discipline Legislation that Impacts the Latino Community." *Harvard Journal of Hispanic Policy* 9: 87-111.

The Safe School Act was enacted in Colorado to provide a safe learning environment. The bill calls for mandatory expulsion of students for use or possession of a deadly weapon, sale of an illegal substance, robbery, assault and habitual disruptive behavior. However, the law does not provide exceptions due to special circumstances and the definition of disruptive behavior is very subjective. Furthermore, schools have not been rewarded for preventive measure or providing alternative schooling for expelled students. The law has disproportionately affected Latino and Afro-American students in Colorado.

Ryabov, Igor, and Jeniffer Van Hook. 2007. "School Segregation and Academic Achievement among Hispanic Children." *Social Science Research* 36(2): 767-788.

Although prior research suggests that Latino children of immigrants are segregated in low-income, high-minority schools, no prior work has examined the effects of race and class composition on Latino student's academic achievement or the extent to which compositional effects vary by generational status. We analyze the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) data using hierarchical linear models. Academic achievement is measured by grade point average (GPA) and adds health picture vocabulary test (AHPVT) score. We find that socioeconomic composition of the school but not racial composition is an important predictor of AHPVT test scores of Latino adolescents. The findings vary by generational status in the case of GPA. School SES has a positive effect and school minority composition has a negative effect on grades only in the case of foreign-born Latinos. Although GPA and AHPVT scores vary significantly by generational status and ethnicity, these achievement differences are better explained by family background than by variations in school composition. A possible reason, one which is supported by the results, is that high levels of social capital in immigrant families help buffer children from the disadvantages associated with the schools they attend.

Santiago, Deborah A., and Sarita Brown. 2004. "Federal Policy and Latinos in Higher Education." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. June 23. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=32> (February 13, 2009).

The purpose of this study is to describe federal legislation and programs that support higher education and to assess Latino participation in these programs. While there are many programs at the state, institutional, and community levels that facilitate access to higher education for Latinos, the Higher Education Act (HEA), due for reauthorization this year, is the main policy vehicle at the federal level for postsecondary education programs. These programs provide concrete examples of educational activities that can inform – and be informed by – local activities and programs to facilitate Latino student access, persistence, and completion of higher education. A series of developments in the costs and financing of colleges and universities set the context for HEA reauthorization.

Seif, Hinda. 2004. "'Wise Up!' Undocumented Latino Youth, Mexican-American Legislators, and the Struggle for Higher Education Access." *Latino Studies* 2(2): 210-30.

The successful struggle for California's Assembly Bill 540 (AB 540), which waives out-of-state tuition for undocumented California youth who attend public higher education institutions, challenges two assumptions: that legislators only serve citizen voters and that legislative activists are adult citizens. It points to the significance of youth and educational struggles in 20th century Latino politics, which has responded to demographic and political change by incorporating undocumented youth. The author discusses the historical trajectory of Latino educational struggles through the experiences of legislative professionals from working class backgrounds. She introduces a Los Angeles-based youth group called Get Smart!* that organized in support of AB 540 and includes undocumented members. The fight for AB 540 united Latino citizen professionals with undocumented youth and suggests channels to confront the global tragedy of the undocumented raised on the borderlands of the nation-state.

*This organizational name is a pseudonym to protect the confidentiality of its members.

Solórzano, Armando. 2006. "Latinos' Education in Mormon Utah, 1910-1960." *Latino Studies* 4(3): 282-301.

Looking at the history of education of Latinos in Utah, I suggest that the lack of educational opportunities has been the most effective mechanism to keep Latinos from achieving equal representation and from gaining cultural and historical identity. In comparison to other Latinos in the rest of the nation, the predominant factor that shapes the education of Latinos in Utah is religion, that is, Mormonism. As a set of beliefs, and as set of practices, Mormonism is embedded with racial underpinnings, theological premises, and social class undertones which undermine the Latinos' educational efforts and place them in a system of socio-religious apartness. The idiosyncratic characteristics of Utah's educational system allows for the reinterpretation of national educational policies, such as the Americanization Programs, within cultural-religious parameters that produces different levels of educational discrimination within the Latino population. None-

theless, Latinos challenged the educational practices of the state by creating their own schools, by proposing alternative methods of education, and by unraveling the intrinsic connections between religion, race, and socio-economic class. As a consequence, Latinos in Utah have proposed educational alternatives that are more holistic and inclusive.

Soto-Carlo, Antonio, Edward A. Delgado-Romero, and Nallely Galván. 2005. "Challenges of Puerto Rican Islander Students in the US." *Latino Studies* 3(2): 288-94.

The authors review the issues raised by Puerto Rican Islanders (whom we refer to as Islander Puerto Ricans or *isleño/as*) when they come to the United States to pursue graduate education. We review the decision to attend graduate school in the US, perceptions of race, ethnicity and identity in the US, language barriers, the impact of weather, the absence of traditional food, music and cultural events, separation from family and friends, and potential political subordination and educational adjustment. We conclude with recommendations for educators.

Stamps, Katherine, and Stephanie A. Bohon. 2006. "Educational Attainment in New and Established Latino Metropolitan Destinations." *Social Science Quarterly* 87(1): 1225-40.

Objective: This study examines the educational attainment of Latinos who immigrated to the United States by age 12. We compare the educational attainment of Latino immigrants in established and emerging Latino immigrant gateway cities in order to identify whether there are any significant differences in educational attainment between immigrants in these two gateway types and why such differences might exist. **Methods:** We employ OLS regression using the 2000 5% Integrated Public Use Microdata Sample. **Results:** Our results suggest that contrary to speculation, educational attainment among Latino immigrants is significantly higher in new Latino destinations than in established Latino metropolitan areas, although much of the difference is mediated by demographic factors. Migration history, English proficiency, ethnicity, and citizenship status account for a substantial portion of the differences in educational attainment between destination types. The migration history of these immigrants suggests a selection effect: only those immigrants who are relative newcomers to their new Latino destination have significantly higher educational attainment than those in established metropolitan areas. **Conclusions:** We find that educational attainment among Latino immigrants is higher in new Latino destinations. Our study suggests that more highly educated Latino immigrants are choosing new Latino destinations, while longer-term immigrant residents of new destinations are faring no better (in terms of educational levels) than those in established destinations. English proficiency, ethnicity, and citizenship status are confirmed as factors strongly associated with educational attainment among immigrants.

Swail, Scott, Alberto F. Cabrera, and Chul Lee. 2004. "Latino Youth and the Pathway to College." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. June 23. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=31> (February 13, 2009).

This study was conducted by the Educational Policy Institute through a grant from the Pew Hispanic Center to provide the most up-to-date analysis of Latino achievement through postsecondary education. The study analyses the latest installment of the National Educational Longitudinal Study (NELS), begun in 1988 with eighth grade students and followed up several times, with the last follow-up survey in 2000: eight years after scheduled high school graduation.

Sy, Susan R. 2006. "Family and Work Influences on the Transition to College Among Latina Adolescents." *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 28: 368-86.

This study investigates the effect of family obligations and part-time work on Latina adolescents' stress and academic achievement during the transition to college. One hundred seventeen Latina college students from immigrant families completed surveys assessing the mother-daughter relationship, family obligations, work-school conflict, school and work-related stress, and academic achievement. Path analyses revealed a complex set of relations among family, work, and school variables. Latina students who spent more time with family experienced lower school stress and higher academic achievement. However, those who more frequently engaged in language brokering (i.e., translating for parents) experienced higher school stress. In addition, students experiencing higher levels of work-school conflict had increased stress levels in work and school, as well as lower academic achievement. This study has important implications for educators and community-based organizations wishing to promote Latina adolescents' pursuit of higher education.

Tedin, Kent L., Richard Matland, and Gregory Weihner. 2001. "Age, Race, Self-Interest, and Financing Public Schools through Referenda." *The Journal of Politics* 63(1): 270-94.

Using a sample of 628 white, black, and Hispanic voters in a large urban school district, we test a series of hypotheses about voting in a school bond election. We find that there is a core of similar results across racial/ethnic groups. All three groups show strong, directly measures, self-interest effects. We also find some distinct group differences. Symbolic values displayed a limited role for white voters, but a stronger role for minorities. In addition, for white voters we find a substantial drop in support for the bond across age cohorts, but no such drop among black and Hispanic voters.

Valencia, Richard R. 2000. "Inequalities and the Schooling of Minority Students in Texas: Historical and Contemporary Conditions." *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 22(4): 445-59.

In the Texas Assessment of Academic Skills case, the State argued that the differences in current schooling conditions and outcomes experienced by Whites and African American/ Mexican American students are not due to historical discrimination, and such history is irrelevant to the litigation in *GI Forum et al. vs. Texas Education Agency et al.* By contrast, this article asserts that the contemporary widespread school failure of many African American and Mexican American

students in Texas public schools is strongly connected to long-standing systemic public school inequalities and the subsequent limited opportunities to learn. This article lays down a framework for understanding the link between historical and contemporary discrimination. As an example of this past-present association, the issue of school segregation is discussed. Furthermore, data on the issue of substandard teachers and how this inequality shortchanges minority students is presented. The article's major conclusion is that the State's a historical position is both faulty and indefensible.

Valencia, Elvia Y., and Valerie Johnson. 2006. "Latino Students in North Carolina: Acculturation, Perceptions of School Environment, and Academic Aspirations." *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 28: 350-67.

This study describes results from an investigation of Latino students attending a Hispanic Education Summit (HES) in North Carolina. Findings from data gleaned from 275 middle and high school students' perceptions are presented. Self-report data assessed level of acculturation, as well as students' perceptions with regard to a variety of issues, including school programs, barriers to participation in programs, problems in the school environment, and academic aspirations. Results revealed that students reported few perceived barriers to school and aspirations. However, there was a significant relationship between acculturation level and the frequency with which students reported selected barriers and future life goals. Gender differences were found with regard to acculturation level, perception of barriers, and academic aspirations. Directions for further research are discussed.

Weiher, Gregory R. 2000. "Minority Student Achievement: Passive Representation and Social Context in Schools." *Journal of Politics* 62(3): 886-95.

Previous research indicates that the academic performance of minority students improves when school facilities include minority teachers. This research addresses this issue using data from some 540 school districts and 688 campuses in Texas. It finds that the greater the shortfall between the district/campus percentage of minority teachers and the district/campus percentage of minority students, the lower the percentage of district/campus students passing the state achievement test. When controls are entered for the rate of increase in minority student percentage, the association disappears for Hispanic students but not for African American Students.

Zsembik, Barbara, and Daniel Llanes. 1996. "Generational Differences in Educational Attainment among Mexican Americans." *Social Science Quarterly* 77(2): 363-74.

Recent research on generational differences in the educational attainment of Latinos provides evidence in support of both the classis and segmented models of assimilation. The goal of this study is to evaluate which model best accounts for the generational patterns of educational attainment among Mexican Americans. Using a newly released data set, the Latino Panel Study of Income Dynamics, the generational differences in three educational outcomes among Mexican Americans are examined. It is found that generational status significantly affects educational outcomes, though the specific pattern is outcome-specific. The number of years of completed

schooling increases sharply between the immigrant and second generation, then levels off in the third generation. The proportion of Mexican Americans completing high school increases with successive generations of U.S. residence. College completion peaks in the second generation, and declines in the third generation. The segmented assimilation framework best accounts for college completion and the years of completed schooling. Only high school completion is in accord with classic assimilation predictions.

Health Care/Health Policy - Books

Note: The authors could not locate any books within this category.

Health Care/Health Policy - Articles

Angel, Ronald. 1991. "Intra-group Differences in the Health of Hispanic Children." *Social Science Quarterly* 72(2): 361-78.

Studies of Hispanic adults in the United States have documented large differences in socioeconomic status and health between specific groups. A growing body of research shows that Cuban Americans are similar to non-Hispanic whites in socioeconomic status, Puerto Ricans are similar to blacks, and Mexican Americans are intermediate. These differences are reflected in the health levels of these adults. The analyses of the Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey in this study indicate that these differences affect the health of children as well. The findings reveal that among Hispanic children, Puerto Ricans make up a seriously health-disadvantaged minority group.

Araújo, Beverly Y., and Luisa N. Borrell. 2006. "Understanding the Link Between Discrimination, Mental Health Outcomes, and Life Chances Among Latinos." *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 28(2): 245-66.

Discriminatory experiences have been found to be related to poor mental health outcomes and negative life chances among marginalized communities in the United States. However, little is known about the impact of perceived discrimination on the Latino population. The present article reviews and critiques existing empirical evidence linking perceived discrimination to life chances and mental health outcomes among Latinos. The gaps in the literature reveal that most of the discrimination research was conducted in the 1980s and early 1990s, focused on Mexicans, and excluded other Latino/Hispanic populations, such as Dominicans and Puerto Ricans. The findings of this study will help to inform the understanding of the discriminatory experiences of Latinos in the United States.

Durdan, T. Elizabeth, and Robert A. Hummer. 2006. "Access to Healthcare Among Working-Aged Hispanic Adults in the United States." *Social Science Quarterly* 87(1): 1319-43.

Objectives: The purpose of this research is to examine differences in access to and sources of healthcare for working-aged adults among major Hispanic subpopulations of the United States. Nativity, duration in the United States, citizenship, and sociodemographic factors are considered as key predictors of access to and sources of care. **Methods:** Using pooled National Health Interview Surveys from 1999–2001, logistic and multinomial logistic regression models are estimated that compare Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, Cuban Americans, and other Hispanics with non-Hispanic blacks and non-Hispanic whites. **Results:** Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and other Hispanics display significantly less access to care than non-Hispanics whites, with immigrant status and socioeconomic status variables accounting for some, but not all, of the differences. For sources of care, Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, and other Hispanic adults were all much more likely than non-Hispanic whites to report clinics or emergency rooms as their source of regular care. **Conclusions:** There are wide differences in access to and sources of care across racial and ethnic groups in the United States. Mexican-American adults, regardless if born in Mexico or the United States, appear to be most in need of access to regular and high-quality care. Naturalization may be an especially important factor in greater access to regular and high-quality care for Hispanic immigrants.

Granados, Gilberto, Jyoti Puvvula, Nancy Berman, and Patrick T. Dowling. 2001. "Health Care for Latino Children: Impact of Child and Parental Birthplace on Insurance Status and Access to Health." *American Journal of Public Health* 91(11): 1806-07.

Objectives: This study sought to assess the impact of child and parental birthplace on insurance status and access to health care among Latino children in the United States. **Methods:** A cross-sectional, in-person survey of 376 random households with children aged 1 to 12 years was conducted in a predominantly Latino community. Children's insurance status and access to routine health care were compared among 3 child-parent groups: US born-US born (UU), US born-immigrant (UI), and immigrant-immigrant (II). **Results:** Uninsured rates for the 3 groups of children were 10% (UU), 23% (UI), and 64% (II). Rates for lack of access to routine health care were 5% (UU), 12% (UI), and 32% (II). **Conclusion:** Latino children of immigrant parents are more likely to lack insurance and access to routine health care than are Latino children of US-born parents.

Hamilton, Erin R., Robert A. Hummer, Xiuhong H. You, and Yolanda C. Padilla. 2006. "Health Insurance and Health-Care Utilization of U.S.-Born Mexican American Children." *Social Science Quarterly* 87(1): 1280-94.

Objectives: We document and model health insurance coverage and health-care utilization of very young, U.S.-born Mexican-American children relative to their non-Hispanic white and black counterparts. **Methods:** We use data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study and multivariate regression methods. **Results:** Based on descriptive and multivariate analyses, the findings show that compared to non-Hispanic white children, Mexican-American children have lower rates of health insurance coverage and less health-care utilization. Mexican-American children born in the United States to foreign-born mothers utilize health care the least and are

much more likely to be fully uninsured compared to other children. **Conclusion:** The early health advantage of Mexican-origin children at birth runs the risk of being compromised by the time they reach age three as a result of poor access to healthcare. Greater health insurance coverage for Mexican-American children and, in particular, Mexican-American children of immigrants is needed.

Padilla, Yolanda C., Melissa Dalton Radey, Robert A. Hummer, and Eunjeong Kim. 2006. "The Living Conditions of U.S.-Born Children of Mexican Immigrants in Unmarried Families." *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 28(3): 331-49.

Recent research has brought attention to the hardship faced by children of immigrants in the United States, particularly in the Mexican-origin population. In this study, the authors are concerned with the extent to which U.S.-born children of Mexican immigrants who live in unmarried families may face exceptional risks. Using data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study, the authors find that young children of Mexican immigrants in unmarried families face significant disadvantages on a variety of levels compared with children of U.S.-born mothers. Mexican immigrant mothers have significantly lower levels of education and employment and much higher rates of poverty, as well as less access to social services. Although characterized by low rates of low birth weight and more positive maternal health behaviors, their poor socioeconomic and social service profile suggests that even when healthy at the starting gate, they may potentially face poor outcomes during childhood and beyond.

Villa, Valentine M., Steven P. Wallace, and Anh-Luu T. Huynh-Hohnbaum. 2005. "The Aging Hispanic Population: Prescriptions for Health and Economic Security in Old Age." *Harvard Journal of Hispanic Policy* 18: 59-73.

Security in old age is dependent on three pillars – an adequate retirement income, accessible quality health care and affordable housing. The security of the population age sixty-five and over has become a pressing policy concern in large part because of the aging of the U.S. population and the reliance of that segment of the population on the largest social programs of the country – Social Security and Medicare. Often overlooked is the increase in diversity that will accompany the aging of the population, especially the rapid growth that will occur in the next few decades in the Hispanic population age sixty-five and over. The older Hispanic population has continued to experience disparities in social, health and economic status. In order for this growing segment of the U.S. elderly population to achieve the three pillars that constitute security in old age, U.S. policy makers must explore programs and services that afford an adequate set of health and income benefits, as well as renew their commitment to policies that promote social justice.

Zambrana, Ruth E., and Laura A. Logie. 2000. "Latino Child Health: Need for Inclusion in the US National Discourse." *American Journal of Public Health* 90(12): 1827-33.

The "rediscovery" of poverty, as echoed in concepts of social inequality, has contributed to the goal of eliminating racial/ethnic and social class disparities in the United States. This commentary focuses on what we know about the pressing health care needs and issues relevant to Latino chil-

dren and families and how extant knowledge can be linked to priority policy recommendations to ensure the inclusion of Latino health issues in the national discourse. A systematic review of the literature on Latino children and of expert opinion revealed 4 evidence-based themes focused on poverty: economic factors, family and community resources, health system factors, and pitfalls in Latino subgroup data collection. Consensus was found on 4 priority policy recommendations: (1) reduce poverty and increase access to health care coverage, (2) increase funding in targeted primary and preventive health care services, (3) provide funds needed to fully implement relevant health legislation, and (4) improve measurement and quality of data collection. If these recommendations are not instituted, the goals of Healthy People 2010 will not be achieved for the Latino population.

Housing / Segregation - Books

Note: The authors could not locate any books within this category.

Housing / Segregation - Articles

Clark, William A. V., and Sarah A. Blue. 2004. "Race, Class, and Segregation Patterns in U.S. Immigrant Gateway Cities." *Urban Affairs Review* 39(6): 667-88.

Previous studies have shown some tendency toward increased residential racial and ethnic integration, especially in large West Coast metropolitan areas. They have also shown in limited studies that integration, or at least declines in separation, occurs with increases in socioeconomic status. The results of this study, using recently released 2000 census data for metropolitan areas with large numbers of foreign born, show that indeed separation does decline with increases in socio-economic status though it also varies by geography, education, and income and is significantly variable across different ethnic groups in the large immigrant cities. The research in this study also documents the continuing hierarchy of greater integration of Whites with Asians and Whites with Hispanics than with African Americans. It is clear that the changing patterns of separation have moved beyond Black-White contexts. Still, class clearly matters, as integration is greater at higher education levels, and suburban areas in general are more integrated than urban cores.

Fischer, Mary J. 2003. "The Relative Importance of Income and Race in Determining Residential Outcomes in U.S. Urban Areas, 1970-2000." *Urban Affairs Review* 38(5): 669-96.

The author uses the unique properties of the entropy index to explore trends in segregation by race/ethnicity and income class for families from 1970 to 2000. Declines in segregation by race and increases in segregation by income class were found until the 1990s, when segregation by income declined. Segregation among certain subgroups was then examined; some groups remain more segregated, even as segregation in general has declined. In particular, the poor families experience greater segregation from others than do families in other income groups from each other. Blacks experience higher levels of segregation from other groups than those other groups

do from each other. Finally, the segregation of poor, black families compared to the poor of other race/ethnic groups was examined. The author finds that poor black families are uniquely segregated and that this segregation declines only slightly with time.

Logan, John. 2001. "Ethnic Diversity Grows, Neighborhood Integration Lags Behind." *Lewis Mumford Center*. December 18. <http://mumford.albany.edu/census/WholePop/WPreport/page1.html> (February 13, 2009).

The 2000 Census shows that residential segregation, particularly between blacks and whites, remains high in cities and suburbs across the country. Despite growing ethnic diversity nationwide and a substantial shift of minorities from cities to suburbs, these groups have not gained access to largely white neighborhoods. Since 1980 there has been a modest decline in black-white segregation, particularly in metropolitan areas with small black populations; there has been no net change in segregation of the growing Hispanic and Asian minorities.

Logan, John. 2001. "The New Ethnic Enclaves in America's Suburbs." *Lewis Mumford Center*. July 9. <http://mumford.albany.edu/census/suburban/SuburbanReport/page1.html> (February 13, 2009).

America's suburbs are being radically transformed growth of their minority population. This report analyzes suburbanization by African Americans, Hispanics, and Asians in all metro areas between 1990 and 2000, focusing on the formation and strengthening of ethnic enclaves in many large suburban regions.

Logan, John, Deirdre Oakley, and Jacob Stowell, 2003. "Segregation in Neighborhoods and Schools: Impacts on Minority Children in the Boston Region." *Lewis Mumford Center Report*. September 1. <http://mumford.albany.edu/census/colorlines/colorline01.htm> (February 13, 2009).

Nearly 30 years after the beginning of court-ordered busing in Boston, black and Hispanic children in the Boston metropolitan region are largely excluded from schools in the more affluent residential suburbs. This report describes residential patterns and their consequences for school segregation and school inequality using data from the 2000 census and 1999-2000 school year.

Logan, John. 2002. "Separate and Unequal: The Neighborhood Gap for Blacks and Hispanics in Metropolitan America." *Lewis Mumford Center*. October 15. <http://mumford.albany.edu/census/SepUneq/SUReport/SURepPage1.htm> (February 13, 2009).

Persistent residential segregation still prevents many blacks and Hispanics from moving to better neighborhoods. In many metro areas, minorities with incomes over \$60,000 live in less advantaged neighborhoods than whites earning under \$30,000. This report summarizes national trends in income inequality and neighborhood disparities across groups, and compares the situation among the metro areas with the largest minority populations.

Chapter Nine: Public Policy Issues

Logan, John. 2002. "Choosing Segregation: Racial Imbalance in American Public Schools, 1990-2000." *Lewis Mumford Center*. January 18 (revised March 29). <http://mumford.albany.edu/census/SchoolPop/SPReport/page1.html> (February 13, 2009).

In many metropolitan regions, desegregation evident in the 1989-90 school year has given way to substantial increases of black-white segregation. New national data for 1999-2000 show that segregation from whites has edged upwards not only for black children, but also for Hispanic, and Asian children. Segregation places black and Hispanic children, on average, in schools where two-thirds of students are at or near the poverty line.

Logan, John, Oakley, Deidre, Smith, Polly, Stowell, Jacob, and Brian Stults. 2001. "Separating the Children." *Lewis Mumford Center*. December 28 (original version posted May 6). <http://mumford.albany.edu/census/Under18Pop/U18Preport/page1.html> (February 13, 2009).

The 2000 Census shows that America's children are living in neighborhoods separated by race and ethnicity, experiencing higher segregation than does the population of all ages. Segregation trends mirror those of the total population – with a modest decrease in the very high segregation of black children, and no change for Hispanics and Asians. Hispanic children are increasingly growing up in predominantly Hispanic neighborhoods. In fact, children of all groups are being raised in environments where their own group's size is inflated, and where they are under-exposed to children of other racial and ethnic backgrounds.

Logan, John. 2001. "Ethnic Diversity Grows, Neighborhood Integration Lags Behind." *Lewis Mumford Center*. December 18 (original version issued April 3). <http://mumford.albany.edu/census/WholePop/WPreport/page1.html> (February 13, 2009).

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Logan, John. 2002. "Hispanic Populations and Their Residential Patterns in the Metropolis." *Lewis Mumford Center*. May 8. <http://mumford.albany.edu/census/HispanicPop/HspReportNew/page1.html> (February 13, 2009).

What we call the Hispanic population in America is actually a mixture of many different groups. This report looks particularly at differences in the residential patterns of people from specific Hispanic national origins, analyzing trends in segregation and formation of distinctive Hispanic enclaves in the metropolis.

Logan, John, Oakley, Deidre, Smith, Polly, Stowell, Jacob, and Brian Stults. 2001. "Separating the Children." *Lewis Mumford Center*. December 28 (original version posted May 6). <http://mumford.albany.edu/census/Under18Pop/U18Preport/page1.html> (February 13, 2009).

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Logan, John. 2002. "Separate and Unequal: The Neighborhood Gap for Blacks and Hispanics in Metropolitan America." *Lewis Mumford Center*. October 15. <http://mumford.albany.edu/census/SepUneq/SUReport/SURepPage1.htm> (February 13, 2009).

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What we call the Hispanic population in America is actually a mixture of many different groups. This report looks particularly at differences in the residential patterns of people from specific Hispanic national origins, analyzing trends in segregation and formation of distinctive Hispanic enclaves in the metropolis.

Mossberger, Karen, Caroline J. Tolbert, and Michele Gilbert. 2006. "Race, Place, and Information Technology." *Urban Affairs Review* 41(5): 583-620.

Technology inequalities based on race and ethnicity presents a paradox. African-Americans and Latinos have lower rates of access and skill, even controlling for socioeconomic factors. Yet African-Americans, and to a lesser extent, Latinos, also have more positive attitudes toward information technology than similarly situated whites. Because attitudes cannot explain lower rates of access and skill, we hypothesize that racial segregation and concentrated poverty have restricted opportunities to learn about and use technology. Using hierarchical linear modeling and multilevel data to control for both community-level socioeconomic and demographic character-

istics and individual-level factors, we find that disparities among African-Americans are due to place effects rather than race. Ethnicity still exercises an independent influence for Latinos. These findings contribute to our understanding of the “digital divide,” and to research on the effects of concentrated poverty.

Strait, John B. 2006. “Poverty Concentration in the Prismatic Metropolis: The Impact of Compositional and Redistributive Forces within Los Angeles, California, 1990-2000.” *Journal of Urban Affairs* 28(1): 71-94.

The degrees to which poor populations are spatially concentrated within metropolitan areas are influenced by two sets of forces. In this article, I refer to the first set of forces as redistributive forces, which includes intra-metropolitan forces that redistribute populations among different neighborhoods. The second set of forces includes metropolitan-wide processes that alter the relative poverty composition of the overall metropolitan population. These latter processes are referred to here as compositional forces. This research investigates the degrees to which these two sets of forces impacted poverty concentration among racial and ethnic groups within Los Angeles County, CA from 1990 to 2000. Both forces generally functioned to increase poverty concentration among all groups considered, with compositional forces having the stronger effect. Evidence suggests that the residential experiences of poor whites, African Americans, and Hispanics were strongly influenced by the migratory behavior of the non-poor in Los Angeles. The Asian population, however, exhibited some evidence of ethnic (or racial) “self-selectivity,” as this population exhibited less interclass segregation over time. Despite increased poverty concentration, findings demonstrate that Los Angeles became slightly less segregated by race and ethnicity during the 1990s.

Suro, Roberto, and Sonya Tafoya. 2004. “Dispersion and Concentration: Patterns of Latino Residential Settlement.” *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. December 27. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=36> (February 13, 2009).

This Pew Hispanic Center report reveals that some 20 million Hispanics – 57 percent of the total – live in neighborhoods mostly populated by non-Hispanics. Rather than clustering in ethnic enclaves, these Latinos, including large shares of the immigrant and low-income populations, are scattered in neighborhoods where on average only seven percent of the residents are Hispanics. The remaining 43 percent of Latino population lives in densely Hispanic neighborhoods that are large and growing especially in major metropolitan areas with long-standing Latino populations. There is diversity, however, even in these neighborhoods where Latinos are the dominant population. A mix of native-born and immigrant Latinos, Spanish and English speakers, the poor and middle income all live together in these heavily Hispanic areas.

Immigration and Naturalization - Books

Tomaskovic-Devey, Donald, Catherine Zimmer, Kevin Stainback, Corre Robinson, Tiffany Taylor, and Tricia McTague. 2006. "Documenting Desegregation: Segregation in American Workplaces by Race, Ethnicity, and Sex, 1966-2003." *American Sociological Review* 71(4): 565-88.

Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act made employment discrimination and segregation on the basis of race, ethnicity, or sex illegal in the United States. Previous research based on analyses of aggregate national trends in occupational segregation suggests that sex and race/ethnic employment segregation has declined in the United States since the 1960s. We add to the existing knowledge base by documenting for the first time male-female, black-white, and Hispanic-white segregation trends using private sector workplace data. The general pattern is that segregation declined for all three categorical comparisons between 1966 and 1980, but after 1980 only sex segregation continued to decline markedly. We estimate regression-based decompositions in the time trends for workplace desegregation to determine whether the observed changes represent change in segregation behavior at the level of workplaces or merely changes in the sectoral and regional distribution of workplaces with stable industrial or local labor market practices. These decompositions suggest that, in addition to desegregation caused by changes in the composition of the population of Equal Employment Opportunity Commission monitored private sector firms, there has been real workplace-level desegregation since 1964.

Van Ryzin, Gregg G., Douglas Muzzio, and Stephen Immerwahr. 2004. "Explaining the Race Gap in Satisfaction with Urban Services." *Urban Affairs Review* 39(5): 613-632.

Although racial differences in satisfaction with urban services have been observed for decades, perhaps the most consistent finding in the literature on citizen satisfaction and urban service delivery, little systematic effort has been directed at explaining this gap. Using two years of survey data from New York City, the authors find that socioeconomic status (SES) and neighborhood of residence explain only a small part of the gap in satisfaction across a range of urban services. Residents' trust of government appears to account for a fairly large proportion of the race gap. Still, significant differences in satisfaction remain between Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics for a number of services even after controlling for SES, neighborhood, and trust.

Immigration and Naturalization - Books

Barajas, Manuel. 2009. *The Xaripu Community Across Borders: Labor Migration, Community, and Family*. South Bend, IA: Notre Dame University Press.

During the past three decades there have been many studies of transnational migration. Most of the scholarship has focused on one side of the border, one area of labor incorporation, one generation of migrants, and one gender. In this path-breaking book, Manuel Barajas presents the first cross-national, comparative study to examine a Mexican-origin community's experience with international migration and transnationalism. He presents an extended case study of the Xaripu community, with home bases in both Xaripu, Michoacán, and Stockton, California, and elaborates how various forms of colonialism, institutional biases, and emergent forms of domination have shaped Xaripu labor migration, community formation, and family experiences across the Mexican/U.S. border for over a century. Of special interest are Barajas's formal and informal in-

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interviews within the community, his examination of oral histories, and his participant observation in several locations. Barajas asks, What historical events have shaped the Xaripus' migration experiences? How have Xaripus been incorporated into the U.S. labor market? How have national inequalities affected their ability to form a community across borders? And how have migration, settlement, and employment experiences affected the family, especially gender relationships, on both sides of the border?

Bean, Frank D., and Gillian Stevens. 2003. *America's Newcomers and the Dynamics of Diversity*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

With a comprehensive social scientific assessment of immigration over the past thirty years, *America's Newcomers and the Dynamics of Diversity* provides the clearest picture to date of how immigration has actually affected the United States, while refuting common misconceptions and predicting how it might affect us in the future. Frank Bean and Gillian Stevens show how, on the whole, immigration has been beneficial for the United States. Although about one million immigrants arrive each year, the job market has expanded sufficiently to absorb them without driving down wages significantly or preventing the native-born population from finding jobs. Immigration has not led to welfare dependency among immigrants, nor does evidence indicate that welfare is a magnet for immigrants. With the exception of unauthorized Mexican and Central American immigrants, studies show that most other immigrant groups have attained sufficient earnings and job mobility to move into the economic mainstream. Many Asian and Latino immigrants have established ethnic networks while maintaining their native cultural practices in the pursuit of that goal. While this phenomenon has led many people to believe that today's immigrants are slow to enter mainstream society, Bean and Stevens show that intermarriage and English language proficiency among these groups are just as high - if not higher - as among prior waves of European immigrants. *America's Newcomers and the Dynamics of Diversity* concludes by showing that the increased racial and ethnic diversity caused by immigration may be helping to blur the racial divide in the United States, transforming the country from a biracial to multi-ethnic and multi-racial society.

Borjas, George J. 2001. *Heaven's Door: Immigration Policy and the American Economy*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

The U.S. took in more than a million immigrants per year in the late 1990s, more than at any other time in history. For humanitarian and many other reasons, this may be good news. But as George Borjas shows in *Heaven's Door*, it's decidedly mixed news for the American economy - and positively bad news for the country's poorest citizens. Widely regarded as the country's leading immigration economist, Borjas presents the most comprehensive, accessible, and up-to-date account yet of the economic impact of recent immigration on America. He reveals that the benefits of immigration have been greatly exaggerated and that, if we allow immigration to continue unabated and unmodified, we are supporting an astonishing transfer of wealth from the poorest people in the country, who are disproportionately minorities, to the richest. In the course of the book, Borjas carefully analyzes immigrants' skills, national origins, welfare use, economic mobility, and impact on the labor market, and he makes groundbreaking use of new data to trace current trends in ethnic segregation. He also evaluates the implications of the evidence for the

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type of immigration policy that the U.S. should pursue. Borjas considers the moral arguments against restricting immigration but he concludes that in the current economic climate – which is less conducive to mass immigration of unskilled labor than past eras – it would be fair and wise to return immigration to the levels of the 1970s (roughly 500,000 per year) and institute policies to favor more skilled immigrants.

Borjas, George J., ed. 2007. *Mexican Immigration to the United States*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

From debates on Capitol Hill to the popular media, Mexican immigrants are the subject of widespread controversy. By 2003, their growing numbers accounted for 28.3 percent of all foreign-born inhabitants of the United States. *Mexican Immigration to the United States* analyzes the astonishing economic impact of this historically unprecedented exodus. Why do Mexican immigrants gain citizenship and employment at a slower rate than non-Mexicans? Does their migration to the U.S. adversely affect the working conditions of lower-skilled workers already residing there? And how rapid is the intergenerational mobility among Mexican immigrant families? This authoritative volume provides a historical context for Mexican immigration to the U.S. and reports new findings on an immigrant influx whose size and character will force us to rethink economic policy for decades to come. *Mexican Immigration to the United States* will be necessary reading for anyone concerned about social conditions and economic opportunities in both countries.

Burke, John Francis. 2002. *Mestizo Democracy: The Politics of Crossing Borders*. College Station: Texas A&M University Press.

It can come as no surprise that the ethnic makeup of the American population is rapidly changing. In this volume, John Francis Burke offers a *mestizo* theory of democracy and traces its implications for public policy. *Mestizo*, meaning “mixture,” is a term from the Mexican socio-political experiences that represents a blend of indigenous, African, Spanish genes and cultures in Latin America. This mixture is not a “melting pot” experience; rather, the influences of the different cultures remain identifiable but influence each other in dynamic ways. Burke analyzes democratic theory and multiculturalism to develop a model for cultivating a community that can deal effectively with its cultural diversity. He applies this model to official language(s), voting and participation, equal employment opportunity, housing and free trade. He concludes that in the United States we are becoming *mestizo* whether we know it or not and whether we like it or not. By embracing this, we can forge a future together that will be greater than the sum of its parts.

Canul, Rafael D. 2005. *Mexican Illegal Aliens: A Mexican American Perspective*. Mountain View: Floricanto Press.

This book provides the first comprehensive socio-political, economic and historical analysis from a Mexican American perspective of Mexican illegal immigration to and Mexican immigrants and Mexican immigration in the United States during the last 50 years and how this human influx impacts on current Mexican American politics and discourse, and Hispanic Americans

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in general. Latino books, Hispanic books, Mexican immigration, Mexican illegal immigration. The lack of American political will to address in orderly manner the issue of foreign workers has victimized the weakest link of a dynamic and highly profitable economic process: the Mexican illegal aliens. Dr. Canul provides an ample historical background of how the federal government has attempted to deal with, and how it has failed to stem the tide of illegal migration. He also addresses within a historical context the reactions of Americans to the various waves of immigration from the rise of the anti-foreign Nativists, the restrictive immigration laws and quotas of the 1920s; through the World War II era, the Bracero Program, the Amnesty declared by Republican President Ronald Reagan to the present concerns with the War on Terror.

Castañeda, Alejandra. 2006. *The Politics of Citizenship of Mexican Migrants*. New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing, LLC.

Castañeda aims at bridging the divide between a critique of a state-centered notion of citizenship and the recognition of Mexican migrants as political actors, as well as subjects of the law. Migrants' stories and the transnational space they inhabit are political. Struggles for belonging, for citizenship – legal, cultural, or both – take place in migrants' everyday lives. Based on data from Aguililla, Michoacan (Mexico) and Redwood City, California (United States), Castaneda argues that citizenship lies at the crossroads of legal definitions of membership and senses of belonging. She maintains that citizenship is a site of political struggle, a struggle that takes place in everyday interactions and in the relation between state and people.

Chavez, Leo. 2008. *The Latino Threat: Constructing Immigrants, Citizens, and the Nation*. Palo Alto, CA: Stanford University Press.

From volunteers ready to patrol the U.S.-Mexico border to the hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children who have marched in support of immigrant rights, the United States has witnessed a surge of involvement in immigration activism. In *The Latino Threat*, Leo R. Chavez critically investigates the media stories about and recent experiences of immigrants to show how prejudices and stereotypes have been used to malign an entire immigrant population – and to define what it means to be an American. Pundits – and the media at large – nurture and perpetuate the notion that Latinos, particularly Mexicans, are an invading force bent on reconquering land once considered their own. Through a perceived refusal to learn English and an “out of control” birthrate, many say that Latinos are destroying the American way of life. But Chavez questions these assumptions and offers facts to counter the myth that Latinos are a threat to the security and prosperity of our nation. His breakdown of the “Latino threat” contests this myth's basic tenets, challenging such well-known authors as Samuel Huntington, Pat Buchanan, and Peter Brimelow. Chavez concludes that citizenship is not just about legal definitions, but about participation in society. Deeply resonant in today's atmosphere of exclusion, Chavez's insights offer an alternative and optimistic view of the vitality and future of our country.

Immigration and Naturalization – Books

Chavez, Linda. 1992. *Out of the Barrio: Toward a New Politics of Hispanic Assimilation*. New York: Basic Books.

Are Hispanics “making it” – achieving the American dream following the pattern of other ethnic groups? This controversial book shatters the myth that 20 million Hispanics – fast becoming the nation’s largest minority – are a permanent underclass. Chavez considers the radical implications for bilingual education, immigration policy, and affirmative action.

Chavez, Leo R. 1996. *Shadowed Lives: Undocumented Immigrants in American Society*. Farmington Hills, MI: Wadsworth Publishing.

One of the few case studies of undocumented immigrants available, this insightful anthropological analysis humanizes a group of people too often reduced to statistics and stereotypes. The hardships of Hispanic migration are conveyed in the immigrants’ own voices while the author’s voice raises questions about power, stereotypes, settlement, and incorporation into American society.

DeSipio, Louis, and Rodolfo O. de la Garza. 1998. *Making Americans, Remaking America: Immigration and Immigrant Policy*. Boulder: Westview Press.

Immigration policy has defined the United States as few other nations on earth. The central political dilemma is how we define who we should admit as a resident and who may become a citizen. These investigations lead us to the questions of how many immigrants we should admit, what traits these immigrants should have, and what standards we should set for naturalization. The nation must also determine what the rights and privileges of non-citizens should be. The authors present a historical overview of U.S. immigration, followed by an examination of these questions and the legislative and legal debates waged over immigration and settlement policies today. The authors also discuss the relationship between minorities and immigrants. They find that the public policy needs of immigrants are often confused with those of U.S.-born minorities. The book closes with the question: If the nation understood the kinds of demands that immigrants legitimately make, would we change the contract between the state and the immigrant?

Dunn, Timothy. 2009. *Blockading the Border and Human Rights: The El Paso Operation that Remade Immigration Enforcement*. Austin, TX: U.T. Press.

To understand border enforcement and the shape it has taken, it is imperative to examine a groundbreaking Border Patrol operation begun in 1993 in El Paso, Texas, “Operation Blockade.” The El Paso Border Patrol designed and implemented this radical new strategy, posting 400 agents directly on the banks of the Rio Grande in highly visible positions to deter unauthorized border crossings into the urban areas of El Paso from neighboring Ciudad Juárez – a marked

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departure from the traditional strategy of apprehending unauthorized crossers after entry. This approach, of “prevention through deterrence,” became the foundation of the 1994 and 2004 National Border Patrol Strategies for the Southern Border. Politically popular overall, it has rendered unauthorized border crossing far less visible in many key urban areas. However, the real effectiveness of the strategy is debatable, at best. Its implementation has also led to a sharp rise in the number of deaths of unauthorized border crossers. Here, Dunn examines the paradigm-changing Operation Blockade and related border enforcement efforts in the El Paso region in great detail, as well as the local social and political situation that spawned the approach and has shaped it since. Dunn particularly spotlights the human rights abuses and enforcement excesses inflicted on local Mexican Americans and Mexican immigrants as well as the challenges to those abuses. Throughout the book, Dunn filters his research and fieldwork through two competing lenses, human rights versus the rights of national sovereignty and citizenship.

Dunn, Timothy J. 1996. *The Militarization of the US-Mexico Border, 1978–1992: Low-Intensity Conflict Doctrine Comes Home*. Austin: University of Texas Press.

This provocative study argues that during the 1978-1992 period, U.S. immigration and drug enforcement policies and practices in the U.S.-Mexico border region became increasingly militarized. Timothy J. Dunn examines these policies and practices in detail and also considers them in relation to the strategy and tactics of the Pentagon doctrine of “low-intensity conflict.” Developed during the 1980s for use in Central America and elsewhere, this doctrine is characterized by broad-ranging provisions for establishing social control over specific civilian populations, and its implementation has often been accompanied by widespread human rights violations. Dunn demonstrates that U.S. immigration and drug enforcement practices in the southwestern border region have coincided with many key features of low-intensity conflict doctrine. His findings are supported extensively by material from U.S. government documents, investigative reports from mainstream and alternative presses, interviews with federal law enforcement personnel in South Texas, and reports from human rights advocacy organizations. The study reflects a concern for human rights conditions in the U.S.-Mexico border region and is informed by the belief that the “official” story is usually but one version of events and should not be accepted uncritically.

Foner, Nancy, ed. 2001. *New Immigrants in New York*. New York: Columbia University Press.

Thoroughly updated to reflect changes in the composition of New York City’s immigrant population, this book brings together contributions from leaders in their respective fields to show how new immigrants are transforming the city – and how New York, in turn, has affected the newcomers’ lives. The contributors consider the four largest groups – Dominicans, former Soviets, Chinese, and Jamaicans – as well as Mexicans, Koreans, and West Africans. An introduction highlights the groups’ commonalities and differences. The book also includes an analysis of the city’s altered demographic structure and its labor market.

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Foner, Nancy, and George M. Fredrickson, eds. 2004. *Not Just Black and White: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives on Immigration, Race, and Ethnicity in the United States*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

Not Just Black and White opens with an examination of historical and theoretical perspectives on race and ethnicity. The late John Higham, in the last scholarly contribution of his distinguished career, defines ethnicity broadly as a sense of community based on shared historical memories, using this concept to shed new light on the main contours of American history. The volume also considers the shifting role of state policy with regard to the construction of race and ethnicity. Former U.S. census director Kenneth Prewitt provides a definitive account of how racial and ethnic classifications in the census developed over time and how they operate today. Other contributors address the concept of pan-ethnicity in relation to whites, Latinos, and Asian Americans, and explore socioeconomic trends that have affected, and continue to affect, the development of ethno-racial identities and relations. Joel Perlmann and Mary Waters offer a revealing comparison of patterns of intermarriage among ethnic groups in the early twentieth century and those today. The book concludes with a look at the nature of inter-group relations, both past and present, with special emphasis on how America's principal non-immigrant minority – African Americans – fits into this mosaic.

Fox, Jonathan, and Gaspar Rivera-Salgado, eds. 2004. *Indigenous Mexican Migrants in the United States*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

The multiple pasts and futures of the Mexican nation can be seen in the faces of the tens of thousands of indigenous people who each year set out on their voyages to the north, and of the many others who decide to settle in countless communities within the United States. This collection explores these migration processes and their social, cultural, and civic impacts in both the United States and Mexico. The authors reflect diverse perspectives, but they share a concern with how sustained migration and the emergence of organizations of indigenous migrants influence social and community identity. They focus, as well, on how the creation and re-creation of collective ethnic identities among indigenous migrants influences their economic, social, and political relationships in the United States.

Goerman, Patricia. 2006. *The Promised Land?: The Lives and Voices of Hispanic Immigrants in the New South*. New York: Routledge.

Through analysis of in-depth interviews with seventy-three Hispanic immigrants in Central Virginia, this book offers a rare in-depth look at the views and circumstances of immigrants in a new receiving area. It provides an examination of the new migration trend including an analysis of immigrants' living and working conditions, their family life, and their plans for the future.

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Gozdziak, Elzbieta M., and Susan F. Martin, eds. 2005. *Beyond the Gateway: Immigrants in a Changing America*. Lanham, MD: Lexington Books.

A small but growing number of immigrants today are moving into new settlement areas, such as Winchester, Va., Greensboro, N.C., and Salt Lake City, Utah, that lack a tradition of accepting newcomers. Just as the process is difficult and distressing for the immigrants, it is likewise a significant cause of stress for the regions in which they settle. Long homogeneous communities experience overnight changes in their populations and in the demands placed on schools, housing, law enforcement, social services, and other aspects of infrastructure. Institutions have not been well prepared to cope. Local governments have not had any significant experience with newcomers and nongovernmental organizations have been overburdened or simply nonexistent. There has been a substantial amount of discussion about these new settlement areas during the past decade, but relatively little systematic examination of the effects of immigration or the policy and programmatic responses to it. *Beyond the Gateway* is the first effort to bridge the gaps in communication not only between the immigrants and the institutions with which they interact, but also among diverse communities across the United States dealing with the same stresses but ignorant of each others' responses, whether successes or failures.

Gutiérrez, David G. 1995. *Walls and Mirrors: Mexican Americans, Mexican Immigrants, and the Politics of Ethnicity*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Covering more than one hundred years of American history, *Walls and Mirrors* examines the ways that continuous immigration from Mexico transformed – and continues to shape – the political, social, and cultural life of the American Southwest. Taking a fresh approach to one of the most divisive political issues of our time, David Gutiérrez explores the ways that nearly a century of steady immigration from Mexico has shaped ethnic politics in California and Texas, the two largest U.S. Border States. Drawing on an extensive body of primary and secondary sources, Gutiérrez focuses on the complex ways that their pattern of immigration influenced Mexican Americans' sense of social and cultural identity – and, as a consequence, their politics. He challenges the most cherished American myths about U.S. immigration policy, pointing out that, contrary to rhetoric about “alien invasions,” U.S. government and regional business interests have actively recruited Mexican and other foreign workers for over a century, thus helping to establish and perpetuate the flow of immigrants into the United States. In addition, Gutiérrez offers a new interpretation of the debate over assimilation and multiculturalism in American society. Rejecting the notion of the melting pot, he explores the ways that ethnic Mexicans have resisted assimilation and fought to create a cultural space for themselves in distinctive ethnic communities throughout the southwestern United States.

Hayes, Helene. 2001. *U.S. Immigration Policy and the Undocumented: Ambivalent Laws, Furtive Lives*. Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers.

Hayes analyzes the situation of undocumented immigrants in the U.S. and what happens to them in the aftermath of implementation of two key provisions of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) legalization and employer sanctions. Referred to by legislators as a generous and compassionate bill that would legalize much of the undocumented population in our midst, it resulted instead in placing a highly vulnerable silent subclass in deeper jeopardy. Hayes traces

the history of undocumented immigration, Congressional debate and implementation of IRCA and provides direct access to the “faces” of the undocumented through original empirical research on the social and economic impact of IRCA on specific groups of undocumented Haitian, Irish, and Salvadoran immigrants. The general theme is America’s ambivalence towards its historic lifeline, new immigrants whether legal or undocumented, and how the two central provisions of IRCA uniquely embodied within the same piece of legislation contradictory and ambivalent attitudes toward immigrants which became the seeds of its implementation difficulties. Hayes looks at the issue of undocumented immigration from a legislative, policy, human rights, and implementation perspective, but she also points beyond national strategies to “push factors” emanating from the home countries of the undocumented and makes the case that undocumented immigration is a global social problem that needs global solutions. The book is of particular interest to policy makers, scholars, and other researchers and students involved with social policy and welfare, immigration law, and ethnic studies.

Jaynes, Gerald, ed. 2000. *Immigration and Race: New Challenge for American Democracy*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

The real and potential impact of immigration policy decisions on African Americans is profound. Yet policy makers today lack systematic knowledge of crucial social, political, and economic issues relating to the formulation of wise immigration policies, charges the editor of this book. Gerald D. Jaynes argues that little is known about important questions regarding the relations and attitudes between African Americans and minority immigrant groups, the impact of recent immigration trends on the socioeconomic status of poor African Americans, the comparative social positions of Asian Americans and Latinos, and many other related topics. In this book, the editor and thirteen other distinguished contributors consider how the large-scale influx of immigrants in recent times has affected African American communities and racial and ethnic relations. The insights about conflicts and competition derived from the work of these authors are vital to those who formulate immigration policies – policies that directly affect the well-being of the disadvantaged and indeed all Americans.

Karas, Jennifer. 2001. *Bridges and Barriers: Earnings and Occupational Attainment among Immigrants*. New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing, LLC.

Exploring income and occupational status among recent immigrants, Karas finds marked differences based on national origin. Karas compares the earnings and occupational attainment of Chinese, Cuban, Filipino, Korean, and Mexican immigrants to those of foreign-born non-Hispanic whites. Using census data, she tests three models of attainment: a human and social capital model, a local labor market model, and a model combining human capital and local labor market indicators against a baseline ethnic heritage model. She finds a double hierarchy of inequality. Asian and Hispanic immigrants are lower on socio-economic scales than foreign-born non-Hispanic whites, but Asians have higher earnings than Latinos. Ethnic differences on human and social capital factors and local labor market indicators explain the variation in socioeconomic attainments and contribute to differences in immigrant attainments. However, foreign-born non-Hispanic whites retain an advantage over the other groups even after differences in human and social capital and local labor market conditions are eliminated.

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Kasinitz, Philip, John Mollenkopf, and Mary C. Waters. 2004. *Becoming New Yorkers*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

Becoming New Yorkers looks at the experience of specific immigrant groups, with regard to education, jobs, and community life. Exploring immigrant education, Nancy López shows how teachers' low expectations of Dominican males often translate into lower graduation rates for boys than for girls. In the labor market, Dae Young Kim finds that Koreans, young and old alike, believe the second generation should use the opportunities provided by their parents' small business success to pursue less arduous, more rewarding work than their parents. Analyzing civic life, Amy Forester profiles how the high-ranking members of a predominantly black labor union, who came of age fighting for civil rights in the 1960s, adjust to an increasingly large Caribbean membership that sees the leaders not as pioneers but as the old-guard establishment. In a revealing look at how the second-generation views itself, Sherry Ann Butterfield and Aviva Zeltzer-Zubida point out that black West Indian and Russian Jewish immigrants often must choose whether to identify themselves alongside those with similar skin color or to differentiate themselves from both native blacks and whites based on their unique heritage. Like many other groups studied here, these two groups experience race as a fluid, situational category that matters in some contexts but is irrelevant in others.

Kiy, Richard, and Christopher Woodruff. 2005. *The Ties that Bind Us: Mexican Migrants in San Diego County*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

The Ties That Bind Us addresses the difficult living and working conditions of Mexican migrant workers in San Diego County, California, considering policy implications for both sides of the US-Mexico border. The authors highlight the circumstances of individuals who, seeking to escape poverty, come to San Diego hoping to exchange hard work for a chance to get ahead – and who often meet rampant discrimination, substandard and severely overcrowded housing, a paucity of appropriate health information and services, and untenable labor condition. In exploring the migrants' situation and some of the forces that drive them into the migration stream, the authors also suggest steps for alleviating their compromised life circumstances. They argue, as well, for legalization of the migrant population so that migrants can access the full range of services available in the trans-border region.

Lee, Matthew T. 2003. *Crime on the Border: Immigration and Homicide in Urban Communities*. New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing, LLC.

Lee finds that increased immigration is not directly related to increased homicide. Instead immigrants seem to play a positive role in creating social cohesion. Studying El Paso, Miami, and San Diego over the years 1985-1995, Lee explores the complex relationship between ethnicity, immigration, and homicide. Popular opinion and sociological theory, particularly the social disorganization perspective, predict that immigration should increase levels of homicide where immigrants settle, but Lee's analysis (statistical, spatial, and temporal) generally finds that this is not the case. His results cast doubt on the taken-for-granted idea that immigration disrupts communities, weakens social control, and increases homicide levels. Rather, recent arrivals appear to play a positive role in these three cities, suggesting that conventional theories of crime be re-examined in light of the potentially revitalizing impact of immigration.

Light, Ivan. 2006. *Deflecting Immigration: Networks, Markets, and Regulation in Los Angeles*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

As international travel became cheaper and national economies grew more connected over the past thirty years, millions of poor people from the Third World emigrated to richer countries. A tenth of the population of Mexico relocated to the United States between 1980 and 2000. Globalization theorists claimed that reception cities could do nothing about this trend, since nations make immigration policy, not cities. In *Deflecting Immigration*, sociologist Ivan Light shows how Los Angeles reduced the sustained, high-volume influx of poor Latinos who settled there by deflecting a portion of the migration to other cities in the United States. In this manner, Los Angeles tamed globalization's local impact, and helped to nationalize what had been a regional immigration issue. Los Angeles deflected immigrants elsewhere in two ways. First, the protracted network-driven settlement of Mexicans naturally drove up rents in Mexican neighborhoods while reducing immigrants' wages, rendering Los Angeles a less attractive place to settle. Second, as migration outstripped the city's capacity to absorb newcomers, Los Angeles gradually became poverty-intolerant. By enforcing existing industrial, occupational, and housing ordinances, Los Angeles shut down some unwanted sweatshops and reduced slums. Their loss reduced the metropolitan region's accessibility to poor immigrants without reducing its attractiveness to wealthier immigrants. Additionally, ordinances mandating that homes be built on minimum-sized plots of land with attached garages made home ownership in L.A.'s suburbs unaffordable for poor immigrants and prevented low-cost rental housing from being built. Local rules concerning home occupancy and yard maintenance also prevented poor immigrants from crowding together to share housing costs. Unable to find affordable housing or low-wage jobs, approximately one million Latinos were deflected from Los Angeles between 1980 and 2000.

Magaña, Lisa. 2003. *Straddling the Border: Immigration Policy and the INS*. Austin: University of Texas Press.

With the dual and often conflicting responsibilities of deterring illegal immigration *and* providing services to legal immigrants, the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is a bureaucracy beset with contradictions. Critics fault the agency for failing to stop the entry of undocumented workers from Mexico. Agency staff complain that harsh enforcement policies discourage legal immigrants from seeking INS aid, while ever-changing policy mandates from Congress and a lack of funding hinder both enforcement and service activities. In this book, Lisa Magaña convincingly argues that a profound disconnection between national-level policymaking and local-level policy implementation prevents the INS from effectively fulfilling either its enforcement or its service mission. She begins with a history and analysis of the making of immigration policy which reveals that federal and state lawmakers respond more to the concerns, fears, and prejudices of the public than to the realities of immigration or the needs of the INS. She then illustrates the effects of shifting and conflicting mandates through case studies of INS implementation of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, Proposition 187, and the 1996 Welfare Reform and Responsibility Act and their impact on Mexican immigrants. Magaña concludes with fact-based recommendations to improve the agency's performance.

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Massey, Douglas S., Jorge Durand, and Nolan J. Malone. 2003. *Beyond Smoke and Mirrors: Mexican Immigration in an Era of Economic Integration*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

Beyond Smoke and Mirrors shows how U.S. immigration policies enacted between 1986-1996 – largely for symbolic domestic political purposes – harm the interests of Mexico, the United States, and the people who migrate between them. The costs have been high. The book documents how the massive expansion of border enforcement has wasted billions of dollars and hundreds of lives, yet has not deterred increasing numbers of undocumented immigrants from heading north. The authors also show how the new policies unleashed a host of unintended consequences: a shift away from seasonal, circular migration toward permanent settlement; the creation of a black market for Mexican labor; the transformation of Mexican immigration from a regional phenomenon into a broad social movement touching every region of the country; and even the lowering of wages for legal U.S. residents. What had been a relatively open and benign labor process before 1986 was transformed into an exploitative underground system of labor coercion, one that lowered wages and working conditions of undocumented migrants, legal immigrants, and American citizens alike.

Menjívar, Cecilia. 2000. *Fragmented Ties: Salvadoran Immigrant Networks in America*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

In one of the most comprehensive treatments of Salvadoran immigration to date, Cecilia Menjívar gives a vivid and detailed account of the inner workings of the networks by which immigrants leave their homes in Central America to start new lives in the Mission District of San Francisco. Menjívar traces crucial aspects of the immigrant experience, from reasons for leaving El Salvador, to the long and perilous journey through Mexico, to the difficulty of finding work, housing, and daily necessities in San Francisco. *Fragmented Ties* argues that hostile immigration policies, shrinking economic opportunities, and a resource-poor community make assistance conditional and uneven, deflating expectations both on the part of the new immigrants and the relatives who preceded them. In contrast to most studies of immigrant life that identify networks as viable sources of assistance, this one focuses on a case in which poverty makes it difficult for immigrants to accumulate enough resources to help each other. Menjívar also examines how class, gender, and age affect immigrants' access to social networks and scarce community resources. The immigrants' voices are stirring and distinctive: they describe the dangers they face both during the journey and once they arrive, and bring to life the disappointments and joys that they experience in their daily struggle to survive in their adopted community.

Millard, Ann, and Jorge Chapa. 2004. *Apple Pie & Enchiladas: Latino Newcomers in the Rural Midwest*. Austin, TX: U.T. Press.

The sudden influx of significant numbers of Latinos to the rural Midwest stems from the recruitment of workers by food processing plants and small factories springing up in rural areas. Mostly they work at back-breaking jobs that local residents are not willing to take because of the low wages and few benefits. The region has become the scene of dramatic change involving major issues facing our country – the intertwining of ethnic differences, prejudice, and poverty; the social impact of a low-wage workforce resulting from corporate transformations; and public policy questions dealing with economic development, taxation, and welfare payments. In this thorough

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multidisciplinary study, the authors explore both sides of this ethnic divide and provide the first volume to focus comprehensively on Latinos in the region by linking demographic and qualitative analysis to describe what brings Latinos to the area and how they are being accommodated in their new communities. The fact is that many Midwestern communities would be losing population and facing a dearth of workers if not for Latino newcomers. This finding adds another layer of social and economic complexity to the region's changing place in the global economy. The authors look at how Latinos fit into an already fractured social landscape with tensions among townspeople, farmers, and others. The authors also reveal the optimism that lies in the opposition of many Anglos to ethnic prejudice and racism.

Nevins, Joseph. 2001. *Operation Gatekeeper: The Rise of the 'Illegal Alien' and the Remaking of the U.S.-Mexico Boundary*. New York: Routledge.

In 1994, the INS launched *Operation Gatekeeper*, the Clinton administration's drastic effort to regain control of the U.S.-Mexico border. However, even as miles of new fence and hundreds of trained agents were added, the border was enjoying unprecedented economic growth. As Joseph Nevins details in this book, the effort has failed to significantly reduce unauthorized immigration, but has undoubtedly contributed to the hardship, and sometimes death, for many unauthorized border crossers. With a journalist's eye for detail, Nevins provides an immensely readable account of what has become an increasingly central concern for developed nations: keeping third world immigrants out.

Ngai, Mae M. 2005. *Impossible Subjects: Illegal Aliens and the Making of Modern America*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

This book traces the origins of the "illegal alien" in American law and society, explaining why and how illegal migration became the central problem in U.S. immigration policy – a process that profoundly shaped ideas and practices about citizenship, race, and state authority in the twentieth century. Mae Ngai offers a close reading of the legal regime of restriction that commenced in the 1920s – its statutory architecture, judicial genealogies, administrative enforcement, differential treatment of European and non-European migrants, and long-term effects. In well-drawn historical portraits, Ngai peoples her study with the Filipinos, Mexicans, Japanese, and Chinese who comprised, variously, illegal aliens, alien citizens, colonial subjects, and imported contract workers. She shows that immigration restriction, particularly national-origin and numerical quotas, re-mapped the nation both by creating new categories of racial difference and by emphasizing as never before the nation's contiguous land borders and their patrol. This yielded the "illegal alien," a new legal and political subject whose inclusion in the nation was a social reality but a legal impossibility – a subject without rights and excluded from citizenship. Questions of fundamental legal status created new challenges for liberal democratic society and have directly informed the politics of multiculturalism and national belonging in our time. Ngai's analysis is based on extensive archival research, including previously unstudied records of the U.S. Border Patrol and Immigration and Naturalization Service. Contributing to American history, legal history, and ethnic studies, *Impossible Subjects* is a major reconsideration of U.S. immigration in the twentieth century.

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Odem, Mary, and Elaine Lacy. 2009. *Latino Immigrants and the Transformation of the U.S. South*. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press.

The Latino population in the South has more than doubled over the past decade. The mass migration of Latin Americans to the U.S. South has led to profound changes in the social, economic, and cultural life of the region and inaugurated a new era in southern history. This multidisciplinary collection of essays, written by U.S. and Mexican scholars, explores these transformations in rural, urban, and suburban areas of the South. Using a range of different methodologies and approaches, the contributors present in-depth analyses of how immigration from Mexico and Central and South America is changing the South and how immigrants are adapting to the southern context. Among the book's central themes are the social and economic impact of immigration, the resulting shifts in regional culture, new racial dynamics, immigrant incorporation and place-making, and diverse southern responses to Latino newcomers. Various chapters explore ethnic and racial tensions among poultry workers in rural Mississippi and forestry workers in Alabama; the "Mexicanization" of the urban landscape in Dalton, Georgia; the costs and benefits of Latino labor in North Carolina; the challenges of living in transnational families; immigrant religious practice and community building in metropolitan Atlanta; and the creation of Latino spaces in rural and urban South Carolina and Georgia.

Payan, Tony. 2006. *The Three U.S.-Mexico Border Wars: Drugs, Immigration, and Homeland Security*. Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers.

As the United States' response to the attacks of September 11, 2001, begins to take its final shape, perhaps the most affected area of the country is the U.S. borderlands with Mexico. The optimistic talk of the 1990s regarding trade, investment, and economic integration in North America has given way to a rhetoric focused on security, particularly securing and controlling all points of entry to and exit from the United States. Cities and towns across the Southwestern border have experienced firsthand the consequences of the new, security-oriented national ethos and practices embodied in the Homeland Security Act of 2002. The comprehensive security strategy now in place permeates the three border wars examined in this insightful work – the war on drugs, the war over the enforcement of immigration laws, and the war on terror. As Payan demonstrates, the effects of these three wars have been significant. They include a loss of local autonomy and a disconnect between the priorities of Washington, D.C., and the local populations. Perhaps more important, they have created a rigid international line that represents a barrier to economic, social, and cultural integration – and a source of fear and suspicion between neighbors. Payan traces the history of these policies on the border to discern and understand the evolutionary patterns and common threads that join all three policies together today. He argues that historically the border has experienced a gradual tightening and increasing militarization, culminating in today's restrictive environment. This book illuminates the ways in which border residents are coping with the stricter border security environment, and how they navigate their daily lives in the face of an increasing number of federal bureaucrats and programs designed to close the border. It examines the significant conflict between the government's efforts to close the border and the border communities' efforts to open it.

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Prieto, Yolanda. 2009. *The Cubans of Union City: Immigrants and Exiles in a New Jersey Community*. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press.

As a result of the conflicts between Cuba and the United States, especially after 1959, Cubans immigrated in great numbers. Most stayed in Miami, but many headed north to Union City, making it second only to Miami in its concentration of Cubans. In *The Cubans of Union City*, Yolanda Prieto discusses why Cubans were drawn to this particular city and how the local economy and organizations developed. Central aspects of this story are the roles of women, religion, political culture, and the fact of exile itself. As a member of this community and a participant in many of its activities, Prieto speaks with special authority about its demographic uniqueness. Far from being a snapshot of the community, *The Cubans of Union City* conveys an ongoing research agenda extending over more than twenty years, from 1959 to the 1980s. As a long-term observer who was also a resident, Prieto offers a unique and insightful view of the dynamics of this community's evolution.

Richardson, Chad. 1999. *Batos, Bolillos, Pochos, and Pelados: Class and Culture on the South Texas Border*. Austin, TX: U.T. Press.

"The Valley of South Texas," a recent joke goes, "is a great place to live. It's so close to the United States." Culturally, this borderland region is both Mexican and Anglo-American, and its people span the full spectrum, from a minority who wish to remain insulated within strictly Anglo or Mexican communities and traditions to a majority who daily negotiate both worlds. This fascinating book offers the fullest portrait currently available of the people of the South Texas borderlands. An outgrowth of the Borderlife Research Project conducted at the University of Texas-Pan American, it uses the voices of several hundred Valley residents, backed by the findings of sociological surveys, to describe the lives of migrant farm workers, colonia residents, undocumented domestic servants, maquila workers, and Mexican street children. Likewise, it explores race and ethnic relations among Mexican Americans, permanent Anglo residents, "Winter Texans," Blacks, and Mexican immigrants. From this firsthand material, the book vividly reveals how social class, race, and ethnicity have interacted to form a unique border culture.

Smith, Robert. 2005. *Mexican New York: Transnational Lives of New Immigrants*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Drawing on more than fifteen years of research, *Mexican New York* offers an intimate view of globalization as it is lived by Mexican immigrants and their children in New York and in Mexico. Robert Courtney Smith's groundbreaking study sheds new light on transnationalism, vividly illustrating how immigrants move back and forth between New York and their home village in Puebla with considerable ease, borrowing from and contributing to both communities as they forge new gender roles; new strategies of social mobility, race, and even adolescence; and new brands of politics and egalitarianism. Smith's deeply informed narrative describes how first-generation men who have lived in New York for decades become important political leaders in

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their home villages in Mexico. Smith explains how relations between immigrant men and women and their U.S.-born children are renegotiated in the context of migration to New York and temporary return visits to Mexico. He illustrates how U.S.-born youth keep their attachments to Mexico, and how changes in migration and assimilation have combined to transnationalize both U.S.-born adolescents and Mexican gangs between New York and Puebla. *Mexican New York* profoundly deepens our knowledge of immigration as a social process, convincingly showing how some immigrants live and function in two worlds at the same time and how transnationalization and assimilation are not opposing, but related, phenomena.

Stavans, Ilan. 2008. *Immigration*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.

Immigration is a topic on the minds of a large portion of Americans. In 2006, a series of large marches and political debates shook the nation to the core. With the 2008 presidential campaign under way, the controversy is alive and well. However, it is essential to approach it in an informed, balanced fashion, and the material presented in this volume is designed to accomplish the task. To what extent are immigrants from Mexico and Central America different from their predecessors from say Italy, Poland, and Finland? Is the process of assimilation expected to be as successful today as it was a century ago? Has globalization changed the perspective of newcomers, making them remain loyal for a longer period of time to the place once called home? In what way is the Spanish language helping or impeding that assimilation? This volume features the most significant articles including peer-review essays, interviews, and reviews to bring together the best scholarship on the topic. Ten signed articles, essays, and interviews are included in the volume. Also featured is an introduction by Ilan Stavans, one of the foremost authorities on Latino culture, to provide historical background and cultural context; and suggestions for further reading to aid students in their research.

Suro, Roberto. 1998. *Strangers Among Us: Latino Lives in a Changing America*. New York: Vintage Books.

Strangers Among Us is a lucid, informed, and cliché-shattering examination of Latino immigration to the United States – its history, the vast transformations it is fast producing in American society, and the challenges it will present for decades to come. In making vivid an array of people, places, and events that are little known to most Americans, the author – an American journalist who is himself the son of Latino immigrants – makes an often bewildering phenomenon vastly more understandable.

He tells the stories of a number of large Latino communities, linked in a chronological narrative that starts with the Puerto Rican migration to East Harlem in the 1950s and continues through the California-bound rush of Mexicans and Central Americans in the 1990s. He takes us into the world of Mexican-American gang members; Guatemalan Mayas in suburban Houston; Cuban businessmen in Miami; Dominican bodega owners in New York. We see people who represent a unique transnationalism and a new form of immigrant assimilation – foreigners who come from close by and visit home frequently, so that they virtually live in two lands. Like other groups of immigrants who preceded them onto American shores, Latinos, as they begin to find a place for themselves here, are changing the way this nation thinks of itself. These are people who defy easy categorization: they are neither white nor black; their households often include both legal

and illegal immigrants; most struggle toward some kind of economic stability, but so many others fall short that they have become the new face of the urban poor. Some Latinos endure the special poverty of people who work long hours for wages that barely ensure survival. Their children grow up learning more from their televisions than from their teachers, knowing what they want from America but not how to get it.

Looking to the future, we see clearly that the sheer number of Latino newcomers will force the United States to develop new means of managing relations among diverse ethnic groups and of creating economic opportunity for all. But we also see a catalog of conflict and struggle: Latinos in confrontation with blacks; Latinos wrestling with the strain of illegal immigration on their communities; Latinos fighting the backlash that is denying legal immigrants access to welfare programs. Critical both of incoherent government policies and of the failures of minority-group advocacy, the author proposes solutions of his own, including a rejection of illegal immigration by Latinos themselves paired with government efforts to deter unlawful journeys into the United States, and a new emphasis on English-language training as an aid to successful assimilation.

Roberto Suro has written a timely, controversial, and hugely illuminating book.

Williams, Phillips, Timothy J. Steigenga, and Manuel A Vásquez. 2009. *Brazilian, Guatemalan, and Mexican Immigrants in Florida's New Destinations*. Camden, NJ: Rutgers University Press.

A Place to Be is the first book to explore migration dynamics and community settlement among Brazilian, Guatemalan, and Mexican immigrants in America's new South. The book adopts a fresh perspective to explore patterns of settlement in Florida, including the outlying areas of Miami and beyond. The stellar contributors from Latin America and the United States address the challenges faced by Latino immigrants, their cultural and religious practices, as well as the strategies used, as they move into areas experiencing recent large-scale immigration. Contributors to this volume include Patricia Fortuny Loret de Mola, Carol Girón Solórzano, Silvia Irene Palma, Lúcia Ribeiro, Mirian Solís Lizama, José Cláudio Souza Alves, Timothy J. Steigenga, Manuel A. Vásquez, and Philip J. Williams.

Wong, Carolyn. 2006. *Lobbying for Inclusion: Rights Politics and the Making of Immigration Policy*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

In every decade since passage of the Hart Cellar Act of 1965, Congress has faced conflicting pressures: to restrict legal immigration and to provide employers with unregulated access to migrant labor. *Lobbying for Inclusion* shows that in these debates immigrant rights groups advocated a surprisingly moderate course of action: expansionism was tempered by a politics of inclusion. Rights advocates supported generous family unification policies, for example, but they opposed proposals that would admit large numbers of guest workers without providing a clear path to citizenship. As leaders of pro-immigrant coalitions, Latino and Asian American rights advocates were highly effective in influencing immigration lawmakers even before their constituencies gained political clout in the voting booth. Success depended on casting rights demands in universalistic terms, while leveraging their standing as representatives of growing minority populations.

Wong, Janelle S. 2006. *Democracy's Promise: Immigrants and American Civic Institutions*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

Given the massive demographic changes in the United States during the past few decades, understanding the place of immigrants in the public sphere has never been more critical. *Democracy's Promise* examines both the challenges and opportunities posed to American civic institutions by the presence of increasing numbers of immigrants. Author Janelle Wong argues that the low levels of political participation among contemporary immigrants are not due to apathy or preoccupation with their homeland, but to the inability of American political parties and advocacy organizations to mobilize immigrant voters. Wong's rich study of Chinese and Mexican immigrants in New York and Los Angeles complements traditional studies of political behavior and civic institutions while offering a nuanced examination of immigrants' political activity.

Zlolniski, Christian. 2006. *Janitors, Street Vendors, and Activists: The Lives of Mexican Immigrants in Silicon Valley*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

This highly accessible, engagingly written book exposes the underbelly of California's Silicon Valley, the most successful high-technology region in the world, in a vivid ethnographic study of Mexican immigrants employed in Silicon Valley's low-wage jobs. Christian Zlolniski's on-the-ground investigation demonstrates how global forces have incorporated these workers as an integral part of the economy through subcontracting and other flexible labor practices and explores how these labor practices have in turn affected working conditions and workers' daily lives. In Zlolniski's analysis, these immigrants do not emerge merely as victims of a harsh economy; despite the obstacles they face, they are transforming labor and community politics, infusing new blood into labor unions, and challenging exclusionary notions of civic and political membership. This richly textured and complex portrait of one community opens a window onto the future of Mexican and other Latino immigrants in the new U.S. economy.

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Abrego, Leisy Janet. 2006. "I Can't Go to College Because I Don't Have Papers": Incorporation Patterns Of Latino Undocumented Youth." *Latino Studies* 4(3): 212-231.

Undocumented immigration has gained unprecedented prominence in many of the world's wealthiest nation-states. In the United States, a substantial population of undocumented youth is growing up with legal access to public education through high school, but facing legal and economic barriers to higher education, even when attaining college admission. The legal and social contradictions associated with undocumented status limit these youths' chances for upward mobility through traditional means. Based on ethnography and in-depth interviews, this article examines the experiences of documented and undocumented children of working-class Latino immigrants in Los Angeles. Because their educational and home environments are not differentiated, undocumented youth undergo similar social incorporation processes as their documented peers early on. However, their legal protections end after high school, greatly limiting their

chances for upward mobility through education. In some cases, knowledge of future barriers to college attendance leads to a decline in educational motivation. Existing assimilation theories need to be expanded to include this novel and sizeable phenomenon.

Aguilera, Michael Bernabé. 2004. "Deciding Where to Retire: Intended Retirement Location Choices of Formerly Undocumented Mexican Migrants." *Social Science Quarterly* 85(2): 340-360.

Objective: I use transnational theory to address how transnational relationships, behavior, and context influence retirement location choices of recently legalized immigrants. I also account for the relationship between assimilation and retirement location choices. **Methods:** To test these theories, I use the 1992 Legalized Population Survey to examine formerly undocumented Mexican immigrants' attachment to the United States through their intended retirement location, either the United States or Mexico. I use logistic regression to test whether the two theories are related with retirement location choices. **Results:** I find strong support for the role of transnational factors, thus widening the scope of the literature to include variables linking immigrants to their communities within Mexico. **Conclusion:** This study empirically tests and quantifies transnational theory using multivariate analysis, and adds to the transnational literature by suggesting that national boundaries are political constructs that do not completely contain social and economic systems.

Alvarez, R. Michael, and Tara L. Butterfield. 2000. "The Resurgence of Nativism in California? The Case of Proposition 187 and Illegal Immigration." *Social Sciences Quarterly* 81(1): 167-69.

We offer a new explanation for the appeal of Proposition 187 to California voters during the 1994 election. We argue that support for this proposition was an example of cyclical nativism which was provoked primarily by California's economic downturn during the early 1990s. We also argue that the issue of illegal immigration was politicized during this election by the gubernatorial and senatorial candidates and that this endogeneity must be considered in any analysis of voter support for this proposition. To test this theory, we analyze voter exit-poll data from the 1994 California election using a two-stage probit model to allow for the endogeneity. We find support for our nativist theory and our endogeneity argument in the data. These findings cause us to conclude, specifically, that nativism, fueled by economic conditions, was a salient factor leading many Californians to support Proposition 187 and, generally, that it is necessary to consider the effects of candidate endorsements on proposition voting.

Bansak, Cynthia. 2005. "The Differential Wage Impact of the Immigration Reform and Control Act on Latino Ethnic Subgroups." *Social Science Quarterly* 86(5): 1279-98.

Objective: This article tests whether employer sanctions for hiring undocumented workers, a provision of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA), adversely affected the hourly earnings of Latino workers. **Methods:** Using the Current Population Survey Outgoing Rotation Group Files from 1983-1990, a natural experiment framework is developed to assess the differential wage impact of employer sanctions on Latino ethnic subgroups. **Results:**

Estimates of wage changes indicate that workers of Mexican descent saw a sizeable pre-post IRCA decline in their hourly earnings relative to Cuban or Puerto Rican workers. Moreover, this change in wages is not observed among non-Latino white workers. Controlling for the level of enforcement explains part of this decline immediately following the passage of IRCA, and enforcement efforts continue to be a significant factor several years later. **Conclusions:** The majority of evidence is consistent with the contention that employer sanctions adversely affected the earnings of Mexican workers.

Bean, Frank D., Susan K. Brown, and Rubén G. Rumbaut. 2006. "Mexican Immigrant Political and Economic Incorporation." *Perspectives on Politics* 4(2): 297-307.

As the United States begins the twenty-first century, it remains the world's leading immigration country. In 2000 (the latest year for which migration data are available on a global basis) the United States was home to almost 35 million legal and unauthorized migrants, or 2.7 times as many as any other country. Although other nations have higher proportions of foreign-born residents (e.g., nearly 25 percent in Australia and 20 percent in Canada), the globally dominant position of the United States in regard to numbers of new immigrants reinforces its self-image as a "nation of immigrants," as does the fact that immigration is generally seen as contributing to the country's economic and demographic strength. However, over the past three decades, more and more new arrivals with non-European origins have come to the country (more than four-fifths are Latino and Asian), many with very low levels of education and illegal status at entry. These changes have fueled public concerns and led to heated debates over whether U.S. admissions and settlement-related policies ought to be modified.

Bean, Frank D., Van Hook, Jennifer, and Karen Woodrow-Lafield. 2002. "Estimates of Numbers of Unauthorized Migrants Residing In the United States: The Total, Mexican, and Non-Mexican Central American Unauthorized Populations in Mid-2001." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. January 24. <http://pewhispanic.org/files/reports/2.pdf> (February 13, 2009).

This brief report presents estimates of the number of unauthorized immigrants in the United States in mid-2001 for three separate groups: the total unauthorized population, the Mexican unauthorized population, and the non-Mexican Central American unauthorized population. The approach to estimation used is one set forth recently by Bean, et al (2001) that extends and amplifies work originally begun as part of the Mexico/U.S. Bi-national Migration Study (1997; Bean, et al. 1998). The specific features of the approach are described in detail in Bean, et al (2001). Basically, the method involves subtracting estimates of the numbers of persons residing in the country legally from the numbers of foreign born persons in official government surveys (which are known to contain both legal and unauthorized persons), and then adjusting for extra undercount of such persons in the surveys. The resulting figures give estimates of various unauthorized populations in the country.

Binder, Norman, J.L. Polinard, and Robert D. Wrinkle. 1997. "Mexican American and Anglo Attitudes toward Immigration Reform: A View from the Border." *Social Science Quarterly* 78(2): 324-337.

This paper identifies and analyzes factors that influence the views that Mexican Americans and Anglos hold toward immigration issues. The data come from a survey of 756 individuals conducted in two counties along the Texas-Mexico border. These border communities are among the poorest in the nation, with a traditionally double-digit unemployment rate. The proximity to the border means that there is a constant migration stream. Anglos tend to support more restrictive immigrant politics than do Mexican Americans. Other variables also are statistically significant, including variables from all four of our variable clusters; SES, culture, personal awareness, and attitude. All variables are in the expected direction. In terms of age, generation, and income, the older a respondent, the longer the respondent has been in the US. And the higher a respondent's income, the greater the respondents support for restrictive immigration policies.

Bleakly, Hoyt, and Aimee Chin. 2004. "What Holds Back the Second Generation? The Intergenerational Transmission of Language Human Capital Among Immigrants." The Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, Working Paper # 104, October, 2004.

Research on the effect of parental human capital on children's human capital is complicated by the endogeneity of parental human capital. This study exploits the phenomenon that younger children learn languages more easily than older children to construct an instrumental variable for language human capital. Thus, among U.S.-born children with childhood immigrant parents, those whose parents arrived to the U.S. as younger children tend to have more exposure to English at home. We find a significant positive effect of parent's English-speaking proficiency on children's English-speaking proficiency while the children are young, but eventually all children attain the highest level of English-speaking proficiency as measured by the Census. We find evidence that children with parents with lower English-speaking proficiency are more likely to drop out of high school, be below their age-appropriate grade, and not attend preschool. Strikingly, parental English-language skills can account for 60% of the difference in dropout rate between non-Hispanic whites and U.S.-born Hispanic children of immigrants.

Castañeda, Alejandra. 2004. "Roads to Citizenship: Mexican Migrants in the United States." *Latino Studies* 2(1): 70-89.

The present article addresses Mexican migrants' practices of citizenship and their relations with the nation-states they inhabit by bringing together three elements: law, belonging, and the formal political arena. Citizenship, formed and protected by laws, lived and enacted by individuals, both forbids and necessitates migrants. How do migrants enact citizenship and impact the nation-state? Rather than accepting migrants as marginal actors facing the nation-state, I argue that citizenship is constructed both by nation-states and by migrants' transnational practices. The article reviews the set of laws formed by the Mexican Non-loss of Nationality law and the constitutional reform to Article 36 that opened the possibility for the vote-abroad. Likewise, it examines the 1996 US immigration law, the 1996 Welfare Reform legislation (in the aspects that

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pertain to immigration), as well as California's 1994 Proposition 187. This work also presents stories of Mexican migrants and some of their transnational practices of belonging, particularly as they engage with the legal framework they encounter. Finally, the article introduces the story of a Mexican migrant who participates in Mexican politics and, in so doing, sets in motion the legal structure developed in 1996, thus revealing the contradictions and limitations entailed in these laws.

Cervantes-Rodriguez, Ana Margarita. 2006. "Nicaraguans in Miami-Dade County: Immigration, Incorporation, and Transnational Entrepreneurship." *Latino Studies* 4(3): 232-57.

This article examines major characteristics of immigration from Nicaragua to Miami Dade County (MDC). It focuses on the post-revolution period and addresses issues pertaining to major immigration trends and labor market incorporation in light of certain characteristics such as human capital, gender, and immigration status. The ethnic economy of Nicaraguans in MDC is studied against a backdrop of labor market incorporation and immigrant entrepreneurship theories by placing them in a transnational perspective. It demonstrates that Nicaraguans have not developed an "ethnic enclave," a "trade-oriented community," or a "middleman minority." Elements of all three types coexist among Nicaraguans in a truncated fashion in an entrepreneurial formation framed by increasing transnationalism, since the early 1990s. The article addresses several empirical and theoretical issues on these topics.

Cornelius, Wayne A. 2001. "Death at the Border: Efficacy and Unintended Consequences of US Immigration Control Policy." *Population and Development Review* 27(4): 661-685.

This article assesses the efficacy of the strategy of immigration control implemented by the US government since 1993 in reducing illegal entry attempts, and documents some of the unintended consequences of this strategy, especially a sharp increase in mortality among unauthorized migrants along certain segments of the Mexico-US border. The available data suggest that the current strategy of border enforcement has resulted in re-channeling flows of unauthorized migrants to more hazardous areas, raising fees charged by people-smugglers, and discouraging unauthorized migrants already in the US from returning to their places of origin. However, there is no evidence that the strategy is deterring or preventing significant numbers of new illegal entries, particularly given the absence of a serious effort to curtail employment of unauthorized migrants through worksite enforcement. An expanded temporary worker program, selective legalization of unauthorized Mexican workers residing in the United States, and other proposals under consideration by the US and Mexican governments are unlikely to reduce migrant deaths resulting from the current strategy of border enforcement.

De Genova, Nicholas. 2004. "The Legal Production of Mexican/Migrant 'Illegality.'" *Latino Studies* 2(2): 160-85.

Mexican migration to the United States is distinguished by a seeming paradox that is seldom examined: while no other country has supplied nearly as many migrants to the US as Mexico, major changes in US immigration law since 1965 have created ever more severe restrictions on "legal"

migration from Mexico in particular. This paper delineates the historical specificity of Mexican migration as it has come to be located in the legal economy of the US nation-state, and thereby constituted as an object of the law. More precisely, this paper examines the history of changes in US immigration law through the specific lens of how these revisions with respect to the Western Hemisphere, and thus, all of Latin America, have had a distinctive and disproportionate impact upon Mexicans in particular.

Durand, Jorge, Douglass Massey, and Fernando Charvet. 2000. "The Changing Geography of Mexican Immigration to the United States: 1910-1996." *Social Science Quarterly* 81(1): 1-15.

Objective: We seek to describe trends in the geographic destination of Mexican immigrants to the United States. **Methods:** Using the Integrated Public Use Microdata Samples for 1910-1990 and the 1996 Current Population Survey, we tabulate the distribution of all foreign-born Mexicans and recent Mexican immigrants by state and metropolitan area. **Results:** We find that early in the century, Mexicans went primarily to Texas, but after 1910, California emerged as a growing pole of attraction. California continued to gain at the expense of Texas through the 1920's and 1930's, but it did not surpass Texas until the Bracero Program of 1942-1964. Following the demise of this program, California came to dominate all other destinations; but since 1990, Mexican immigration has shifted away from it toward new states that never before have received significant numbers of Mexican Americans.

Enchautegui, María E. 1998. "Low-Skilled Immigrants and the Changing American Labor Market." *Population and Development Review* 24(4): 811-24.

Low-skilled immigrants are an integral part of the US labor market: almost 30 percent of US workers without a high school diploma are immigrants. If current trends persist, immigrants will become the majority of US low-skilled workers in the near future. While low-skilled immigrants maintain strong employment levels, they are concentrated in the most menial low-skilled jobs, and their wages are declining relative to those of natives. The substantial deterioration of the economic status of low-skilled immigrants in the last decade raises important policy questions concerning ways to address the plight of this growing segment of US workers.

Escobar, Cristina. 2004. "Dual Citizenship and Political Participation: Migrants in the Interplay of United States and Colombian Politics." *Latino Studies* 2(1): 45-69.

Colombian migrants, who have their own agenda of carving a place in their country of residence while maintaining their formal and informal links with their country of origin, have naturalized in great numbers following the enactment of Colombian dual citizenship legislation in 1990 and the US immigration reforms of 1990s. Contrary to fears that dual citizenship is detrimental to political engagement and a threat to US democracy, I argue that the maintenance of formal ties to their home-country does not result in migrants' political disengagement from their country of residence. Rather, transnational migrant organizations have played a critical role as agents of political engagement. Colombian dual citizenship has also facilitated migrants' decision to naturalize in order to prevent the loss of privileges that the US has restricted to those that hold citizen

status. Contrary to fears that this “instrumental” use of naturalization poses a danger to the nation, I argue that this motive for naturalization does not necessarily exclude migrants’ interest in political participation and can, instead, be considered an opportunity for inclusion. Increasing migration of people who do not sever their ties with their home-countries is creating a political dynamic in which both the countries of origin and the countries of residence are becoming mutually influential. Naturalization and political participation have to be understood within this dynamic.

Espenshade, Thomas J., Jessica L. Baraka, and Gregory A. Huber. 1997. “Implications of the 1996 Welfare and Immigration Reform Acts for US Immigration.” *Population and Development Review* 23(4):769-801.

Major changes in non-citizen eligibility for welfare and in US immigration policy are contained in two pieces of federal legislation signed into law in 1996. The first, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, reforms the entitlement policy for poor families and imposes new limits on alien access to welfare benefits and other social services. The second, the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act, strengthens efforts to combat illegal immigration and creates higher standards of financial self-sufficiency for the admission of sponsored legal immigrants. The authors suggest that these reforms will produce unintended, and possibly undesirable, consequences. They argue in particular that the 1996 reform measures, instead of preserving legal immigration and discouraging illegal immigration, are more likely to reduce the former and expand incentives for the latter. In addition, the Personal Responsibility Act creates added pressures for eligible legal immigrants to apply for US citizenship. To the extent that higher rates of naturalization were unanticipated by reformers of welfare policy, the actual cost savings attributable to reduced benefits for non-citizens will be smaller than expected.

Estrada, Alfredo. 1993 “A Nation of Immigrants: Benefit or Burden?” *Harvard Journal of Hispanic Policy* 7.

Panelists at the ‘A Nation of Immigrants: Benefit or Burden?’ forum held at the John F. Kennedy School of Government discussed several topics related to immigration, the debate over immigration and its effects, especially on a Hispanic population. They also stressed the need for placing immigration in a broader content, the need for a cogent Federal policy to provide more funds at the local level, the emotional aspects of immigration, the myths of immigration and the role of immigration in the country’s economy.

Fetzer, Joel S. 2006. “Why Did House Members Vote for H.R. 4437?” *International Migration Review* 40(3): 698-706.

This article examines why members of the U.S. House of Representatives voted for H.R. 4437, the controversial 2005 bill to construct a 700-mile immigration barrier along the U.S.-Mexican border and to criminalize illegal presence and aid to undocumented immigrants. Logit analysis

suggests that being a first-term House member or a Republican and representing a district that was in the South or the West or heavily blue-collar substantially boosted the odds of supporting H.R. 4437. If a member's district was disproportionately Asian, Latino, or, especially, African American, he or she was instead more likely to oppose the measure.

Fox, Jonathan. 2006. "Reframing Mexican Migration as a Multi-Ethnic Process." *Latino Studies* 4(1-2): 39-61.

The Mexican migrant population in the US increasingly reflects the ethnic diversity of Mexican society. To recognize Mexican migration as a multi-ethnic process raises broader conceptual puzzles about race, ethnicity, and national identity. This essay draws from recent empirical research and participant-observation to explore implications of the indigenous Mexican migrant experience for understanding collective identity formation, including the social construction of community membership, regional and pan-ethnic identities, territory, and transnational communities.

Freeman, Gary P., and Bob Birrell. 2001. "Divergent Paths of Immigration Politics in the United States and Australia." *Population and Development Review* 27(3): 525-55.

The United States and Australia converged by the mid-1980s on receptive and expansive immigration policies reflecting "client" politics. Australia has since pursued a more restrictive and selective course while the United States has resisted pressures toward such a stance. The authors account for these differences by assessing the theoretical perspectives of interests, rights, and states. Conflicts among groups with direct interests in policy outcomes are the principal source of immigration politics, but a comparison of the roles of rights and state institutions helps explain peculiarities of the two cases. The distinctive Australian policy trajectory is shaped by greater volatility of public opinion about immigration and multiculturalism, and by political institutions that are more responsive to popular sentiment.

Frey, William H. 1996. "Immigration, Domestic Migration, and Demographic Balkanization in America: New Evidence for the 1990s." *Population and Development Review* 22(4): 741-63.

The recent scrutiny given to the impact of post-1965 immigration to the United States has largely overlooked an important long-term consequence: social and demographic divisions, across regions that are being created by distinctly different migration patterns of immigrants and domestic, mostly native-born migrants. Evidence for 1990-95 shows a continuation of: highly focused destinations among immigrants whose race-ethnic and skill-level profiles differ from those of the rest of the population; migration patterns among domestic migrants favoring areas that are not attracting immigrants; and accentuated domestic out-migration away from high immigration areas that is most evident for less educated and lower-income long-term residents. These separate migration patterns are leading to widening divisions by race-ethnicity and population growth across broad regions of the country. These patterns are likely to make immigrant assimilation more difficult and social and political cleavages more pronounced.

Fry, Richard. 2006. "Gender and Migration." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. July 5. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=64> (February 13, 2009).

This report examines the gender composition of migration to the U.S. The report shows that while females have been an increasing share of migrants worldwide in recent decades, the U.S. has defied the trend. Legal migration to the U.S. is in fact more female as it is elsewhere, but the effects of a growing and largely male unauthorized migration has meant that women are slightly smaller share of the foreign born population than 25 years ago. The report also shows that the profile of the female immigrant to the U.S. has changed considerably over the past quarter century. In 2004, recently arrived female migrants were better educated, older and less likely to have children than their counterparts in 1980.

Garcia, Carlos. 2005. "Buscando Trabajo: Social Networking Among Immigrants From Mexico to the United States." *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 27(1): 3-22.

The growth of the Latino population in the United States has placed a sharp focus on immigration. Previous research on immigration has taken for granted the existence of immigrant networks. This is a significant oversight given their importance in both conveying social capital and their contribution to the growth of immigrant communities. Using data collected in the summer of 2002, the author looks at the development of an immigrant network in a rural town in northeastern Oklahoma. It is determined that the immigrant network in the community under study includes three distinct yet interconnected sub-networks, a traditional sub-network, a church sub-network, and a contract sub-network. Although each of these secondary networks is made up of different social arrangements, they all provide similar services in a similar manner. The services provided within the greater immigrant network have increased the size, strength, and density of the local immigrant community.

Gilbertson, Greta A. 2004. "Regulating Transnational Citizens in the Post-1996 Welfare Reform Era: Dominican Immigrants in New York City." *Latino Studies* 2(1): 90-110.

Drawing on interviews and observations of Dominican immigrants in New York City, in this paper I explore how immigrants articulate ideas of membership and belonging in the context of anti-immigrant legislation. I situate naturalization and citizenship as a process whereby immigrants accommodate and resist different forms of state power within transnational social spaces. How immigrants view and articulate citizenship in the contemporary period is tied to how state power produces complex and contradictory ideas regarding the meaning and nature of membership. I argue that immigrants both reject and embrace various aspects of state constructions of citizenship.

Golash-Boza, Tanya. 2005. "Assessing the Advantages of Bilingualism for the Children of Immigrants." *International Migration Review* 39(3): 721-53.

This article responds to the current academic debate on the advantages of bilingualism to the children of immigrants in the United States. The author utilizes data from the 1992-1993 and

1995-1996 Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study to estimate the effects of bilingualism on educational outcomes. In contrast to a recent study, the author provides conclusive evidence that there are advantages to bilingualism beyond the functional ability to communicate with one's parents. The author also provides evidence that demonstrates that bilingualism is only advantageous in those communities with low levels of English proficiency and high levels of resources and networks.

Gonzales Baker, Susan, and Marilyn Espitia. 2000. "From Latin American Immigrants to "Hispanic" Citizen: The Role of Social Capital in seeking U.S. Citizenship." *Social Science Quarterly* 81(4): 1053-63.

Burgeoning citizenship rates in the past five years are attributable to an increased propensity to naturalize among more recent cohorts from developing countries, particularly from Latin America. We evaluate the intention to naturalize for a key subgroup of Latin American immigrants; those who adjusted to legal status via the main legalization program of the 1985 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA). We merge 3,117 responses from the 1989 and 1992 wave of the Legalized person Survey with a data set we have constructed on characteristics of the eighty-three Metropolitan Statistical Areas in which respondents resided. While the financial and social investments in the home country reduce the odds of intending to naturalize for IRCA beneficiaries, financial and social connections to the United States are substantial and facilitate the plan to become U.S. citizens. These aspirations are further facilitated by the ways in which Latin American immigrants are situated in geographic space in metropolitan U.S. communities.

Haubert, Jeannie, and Elizabeth Fussell. 2006. "Explaining Pro-Immigrant Sentiment in the U.S.: Social Class, Cosmopolitanism, and Perceptions of Immigrants." *International Migration Review* 40(3): 489-507.

In the U.S., research on attitudes toward immigrants generally focuses on anti-immigrant sentiment. Yet, the 1996 General Social Survey indicates that half the population believes that immigrants favorably impact the U.S. economy and culture. Using these data, we analyze theories of both pro- and anti-immigrant sentiment. While we find some support for two theories of intergroup competition, our most important finding connects a cosmopolitan worldview with favorable perceptions of immigrants. We find that cosmopolitans – people who are highly educated, in white-collar occupations, who have lived abroad, and who reject ethnocentrism – are significantly more pro-immigrant than people without these characteristics.

Henken, Ted. 2005. "Balseros, Boteros, and El Bombo: Post-1994 Cuban Immigration to the United States and the Persistence of Special Treatment." *Latino Studies* 3(3): 393-416.

Special treatment of Cuban immigrants to the United States since 1959 seemed to end abruptly in May 1995 as a result of migration accords between the US and Cuba following the rafter crisis of 1994. Cubans picked up at sea would now be sent home like other "illegal" immigrants. This paper argues that changes in US immigration policy toward Cuba were neither sudden nor complete. Rafters intercepted at sea are now repatriated to Cuba by the US Coast Guard (USCG) but few are deported to Cuba if they reach US soil. While dramatic landings and contested repa-

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triations have drawn media attention over the decade, a more significant result has been the more than 200,000 Cubans legally admitted to the US since 1995. These numbers dwarf the 10,000 arriving as illegal rafters. The paper also explains how Cuban migrants, aware of their continued special status if they reach US soil, have abandoned rafts (balsas) in favor of hiring smugglers with fast speedboats (botes or lanchas). Finally, the paper argues that the Cuban rafter crisis is actually a Caribbean, and even global phenomenon, with regional participation from Haitians and Dominicans. This calls into question the appropriateness of special treatment for Cubans.

Hernández, David Manuel. 2008. "Pursuant to Deportation: Latinos and Immigrant Detention." *Latino Studies* 6(1-2): 35–63.

This essay explores the historical genealogy of Latino immigrant detention in the United States. As a critical enforcement practice within the history of racialization and criminalization of non-white immigrants in the US, non-citizen detention pursuant to the deportation of immigrants has been utilized throughout the 20th century at the nexus of national crises, xenophobia, and racism. While episodes of detention expansion are often viewed in light of particular national security crises, this essay discusses the parameters and societal impacts of Latinos in detention, as a process possessing historical continuity, links to other racialized immigrants, and one that underscores the structural inequality of all noncitizens, documented and undocumented, before the law.

Hernández-León, Rubén, and Víctor Zúñiga. 2002. "Mexican Immigrant Communities in the South and Social Capital: The Case of Dalton, Georgia." The Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, Working Paper # 64, December, 2002.

During the 1990s, the South became a major new destination for Mexican and other Latino settled immigration. This paper contends that as Mexican immigrants have moved in sizable numbers to atypical destinations, they have also mobilized social capital and funds of knowledge from the historical concentrations of Latino settlement (i.e. Los Angeles and Chicago) to new areas, such as the South. Using qualitative and descriptive quantitative data collected in Dalton, Georgia, a small city located in the southern Appalachia region, this article shows how previously accumulated social capital and funds of knowledge are facilitating settlement with collective and individual level consequences. At the community level, this access to social capital is compressing the timing of the migratory cycle, accelerating incorporation. At the individual level, one significant outcome is the rapid rise of ethnic entrepreneurship, which in turn fosters differentiation within the immigrant community.

Hernández-León, Rubén, and Víctor Zúñiga. 2000. "Making Carpet by the Mile: The Emergence of a Mexican Immigrant Community in an Industrial Region of the U.S. Historic South." *Social Science Quarterly* 81(1): 49-66.

Objective: This paper presents a case study of an emerging Mexican immigrant community in a small city of the U.S. historic South. Within the bounds of the case, the paper shows how new destinations of immigration are established in the post-IRCA era. **Methods:** Using ethnographic

and Census data, the authors examine immigrant community demographic and labor market characteristics. The authors analyze survey data on the trajectories and time line that newcomer men and women have followed to form a permanent settlement in an atypical location. **Results:** The results indicate the rapid and sizable growth of a Mexican immigrant settlement and the incorporation of its members into local industrial labor markets. Origins, trajectories, and timing of arrival are differentiated for men and women. Men have arrived first, some of them as secondary migrants, leaving the traditional Mexican Southwestern homeland. Women and children have come next, some of them directly from Mexico. **Conclusions:** Findings suggest that a new array of post-IRCA destinations are rising as a consequence of the secondary migrations of amnestied Mexicans. Permanent settlement is a feature of these new destinations as family reunification is taking place in such nontraditional receiving areas.

Hill, Laura E., and Hans P. Johnson. 2004. "Fertility Changes Among Immigrants: Generations, Neighborhoods, and Personal Characteristics." *Social Science Quarterly* 85(3): 811-26.

Objective: To understand how adaptation/assimilation, disruption, and diffusion interact to produce changes in fertility levels among successive generations of Mexicans and Central Americans in the United States. **Method:** Using restricted access data that link individual data (CPS) to neighborhood data (census tracts), we examine the role of generation, personal characteristics, and neighborhood characteristics in determining children ever born (CEB). **Results:** There are significant differences in fertility across generations and, to a lesser extent, between women who live in ethnic enclaves and those who do not. Once personal characteristics are considered, the independent effect of generation on fertility is nearly eliminated. Personal characteristics dominate neighborhood characteristics in their ability to predict fertility. The most consistent predictor of CEB at the neighborhood level is the percentage of Hispanic adults. **Conclusions:** Personal characteristics dominate fertility change across generation, and were it not for increases in educational attainment, fertility might be higher in successive generations rather than lower or unchanged.

Hill, Kenneth, and Rebecca Wong. 2005. "Mexico-US Migration: Views from Both Sides of the Border." *Population and Development Review* 31(1): 1-18.

Migration to the United States increased sharply in the 1980s and 1990s, raising political concerns. The immigrant flow from Mexico, both authorized and unauthorized, was particularly large. Good data would contribute to rational discussion of this politically charged issue, but data on immigration, particularly of the unauthorized, are notoriously poor. This article applies residual estimation techniques to data from the 1990 and 2000 population censuses of Mexico and the United States (Mexico-born population) to quantify the inter-censal migration flow, arguing that the reasons why unauthorized migrants might avoid enumeration in the United States would not adversely affect data from Mexico. Results suggest that the annual net flow of migrants aged 10 to 80 years from Mexico to the United States averaged between 324,000 and 440,000 between 1990 and 2000. A sensitivity analysis indicates that these results are quite robust (especially those using US data) to likely errors.

Hood, M. V., Irwin L. Morris, and Kurt A. Shirkey. 1997. "'¡Quedate o Vente!': Uncovering the Determinants of Hispanic Public Opinion toward Immigration." *Political Research Quarterly* 50 (3): 627-47.

Why do some Hispanic-Americans support (Vente) and others oppose (Quedate) the liberalization of immigration policies? In this study we attempt to ascertain which combination of demographic, attitudinal, and contextual factors determines Hispanic public opinion toward legal immigration. In a departure from previous research, we conduct an advanced multivariate analysis and utilize an existing national-level sample of Hispanics. While we find only limited evidence that Hispanic public opinion on immigration varies among nationalistic subgroups (e.g., Cuban-Americans, Mexican-Americans, etc.), we do find that level of acculturation and perceived economic threat influence Hispanic opinion on legal immigration. We also find that Hispanics residing in areas with large illegal migrant populations, and those with more negative attitudes toward the impact of Hispanics on American society, tend to favor more restrictive immigration policies. Finally, we examine the implications of these findings for future studies of public opinion toward immigration and for the development of immigration policy.

Jiménez, Tomás R. 2005. "Immigrant Replenishment and the Continuing Significance of Ethnicity and Race: The Case of the Mexican-origin Population." The Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, Working Paper # 130, December, 2005.

This paper examines the effect of immigrant replenishment on ethnic identity formation by considering the case of the Mexican-origin population. The literature on immigration, race and ethnicity largely assumes that the symbolic, optional, and consequence-free nature of ethnic identity found among white ethnics is a function of the measures of assimilation that sociologists commonly deploy: socioeconomic status, residential location, language abilities, and intermarriage. But this literature fails to adequately explain the role of immigration patterns in the formation of ethnic identity. Using 123 in-depth interviews with latter-generation Mexican Americans in Garden City, Kansas and Santa Maria, California, cities with large latter generation Mexican American and Mexican immigrant populations, this paper explores the ways that Mexican immigrant replenishment shapes the social boundaries that distinguish Mexican Americans from other groups. Findings suggest that immigration patterns are central to understanding identity formation after the immigrant generation. Mexican immigrant replenishment sharpens these boundaries through the indirect effects of nativism, by contributing to the continuing significance of race in the lives of Mexican Americans, and by refreshing rigid expectations about ethnic authenticity that Mexican Americans face. This paper also illuminates the role that declining immigration waves played in the onset of a symbolic, optional, and consequence-free form of ethnic identity among white ethnics.

Johnson, Hans P. 1996. "Undocumented Immigration to California: 1980-1993." *Public Policy Institute of California*. September. http://www.ppic.org/content/pubs/report/R_996HJR.pdf (February 13, 2009).

California leads every state in the nation as a destination for undocumented immigrants. The Immigration and Naturalization Service estimates that almost one-half of the undocumented population in the United States resides lives in California. Yet, the precise numbers remain elu-

sive, and estimating the annual change in the size of this population is even more difficult. Using a variety of data and assumptions about population change, the author develops the first systematic estimates of annual changes in the net flow of undocumented immigrants to California. Although the range of the various estimates is sizable, the pattern over time is consistent across a widely differing set of assumptions.

Johnson, Hans P. 2006. "Illegal Immigration." *Public Policy Institute of California*. April. http://www.ppic.org/content/pubs/atissue/AI_406HJAI.pdf (February 13, 2009).

With the *At Issue* series, PPIC focuses on critical issues that are being debated now or that are becoming increasingly important for California's future. In this issue, demographer Hans P. Johnson presents objective facts and figures about illegal immigration and illegal immigrants. The questions addressed include where illegal immigrants come from and settle, who they are, why they come, how they fit into the economy, and how public policy is addressing illegal immigration.

Kandel, William, and Emilio A. Parrado. 2005. "Restructuring of the US Meat Processing Industry and New Hispanic Migrant Destinations." *Population and Development Review* 31(3): 447-71.

Findings from the 2000 US Census indicate high rates of Hispanic population increase beyond urban areas and traditional immigrant-receiving states. The diversity of new destinations raises questions about forces attracting migrants to rural areas and links between economic structural change and Hispanic population growth. Our conceptual framework applies dual labor market theory to the meat processing industry, a sector whose growing Hispanic labor force offers an illustrative case study for analyzing how labor demand influences demographic change. We document the industry's consolidation, concentration, increased demand for low-skilled labor, and changing labor force composition over three decades. We then position meat processing within a broader analysis that models non-metropolitan county Hispanic population growth between 1980 and 2000 as a function of changes in industrial sector employment share and non-metro county economic and demographic indicators. We find that growth in meat processing employment exhibits the largest positive coefficient increase in non-metro Hispanic population growth over two decades and the largest impact of all sectors by 2000.

Kandel, William, and Douglas Massey. 2002. "The Culture of Mexican Migration: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis." *Social Forces* 80(3): 981-1004.

Many field investigators have observed the evolution of a "culture of migration" in certain Mexican communities characterized by a high rate of out-migration to the United States. Within such communities, international migration becomes so deeply rooted that the prospect of transnational movement becomes normative: young people "expect" to live and work in the U.S. at some point in their lives. Males, especially, come to see migration as a normal part of the life course, representing a marker of the transition to manhood, in addition to being a widely accepted vehicle for economic mobility. International migration is cultural in the sense that the aspiration to migrate is transmitted across the generations and between people through social networks. In this paper

we develop a formal theory of the culture migration and test it using a special dataset collected by the first author as well as data from the Mexican Migration Project. We show that children from families involved in U.S. migration are more likely to aspire to live and work in the United States, that and that these aspirations, in turn, influence their behavior, lowering the odds that they will continue in school, and raising the odds of their eventual out-migration to the U.S.

Kandel, William, and Grace Kao. 2000. "Shifting Orientations: How U.S. Labor Migration Affects Children's Aspirations in Mexican Migrant Communities." *Social Science Quarterly* 81(1): 16-32.

Objective: This study explores how children's educational and migratory aspirations are affected by international migration – within their communities, within their own households, and by themselves – as well as by their own interest in someday working or studying in the U.S. **Methods:** We use a unique data source consisting of 7,600 surveys from students in a migrant-sending Mexican state. We model the likelihood that children aspire to someday work in the U.S., study in the U.S., and attend university. **Results:** We find that family and individual migration experiences shape children's plans to work in the U.S. Children's plans to someday work in the U.S. are negatively associated with aspirations to attend university. However, family migration to the U.S. also increases children's desires to study in the U.S., and therefore has positive effects on their educational aspirations. **Conclusions:** Our results indicate that education in Mexico and migration to the U.S. may not complement each other as has been shown for internal migration. Rather, these two activities appear to provide distinct pathways to mobility, pathways which are inculcated primarily, but not exclusively, in the household.

Kim, Dae Young. 2000. "Beyond co-ethnic Solidarity: Mexican and Ecuadorean Employment in Korean-owned Businesses in New York City." *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 22(3): 581-605.

Immigrants have relied on ethnic ties to promote cooperation and mutual support. Middleman minorities and ethnic enclaves have been the most prominent in stressing the role of ethnic solidarity in immigrant entrepreneurship. The ethnic enclave thesis, in particular, posits the mutually beneficial relations between co-ethnic employers and co-ethnic employees. On the one hand, ethnic employers can make use of a large pool of cheap co-ethnic workers, while co-ethnic employees, on the other hand, can capitalize on reciprocity, on-the-job training, managerial and supervisory positions, and future self-employment (Portes and Bach 1985; Portes and Manning 1991). The increasingly visible employment of Latinos, and particularly Mexicans in Korean-owned small businesses in New York City, often displaces and are now replacing Korean employees, questions the prevailing patterns of co-ethnic employment and future promotion. This article examines when, how and why Korean employers have turned away from the 'benefits' of employing Koreans and instead opted for the recruitment and employment of non-Koreans, predominantly Mexicans and Latinos in New York City.

Kim, Joon. 2004. "The Political Economy of the Mexican Farm Labor Program, 1942-64." *Aztlán* 29(2): 13-53.

Between 1942 and 1964, the Mexican Farm Labor Program brought in an unprecedented number of Mexican workers to perform harvesting jobs in U.S. agriculture. Started during World War II in response to wartime labor shortages, the program was extended for almost two decades after the end of the war. Yet it was fraught with political controversy, as Congress, growers, and the public debated labor needs in agriculture, the potential impact of foreign contracting on the domestic workforce, and the flexibility of imported labor. Drawing upon congressional hearings, international treaties, and government reports, this essay uses a political economy perspective to examine the process by which U.S. agriculture has come to depend on Mexican workers and the continued rationalization of foreign agricultural worker programs through a state-business alliance. A critique of the political economy of the Mexican Farm Labor Program also serves as a basis for formulating a viable H-2A program, the temporary or seasonal foreign worker program being debated in Congress today.

Kochhar, Rakesh. 2005. "Latino Labor Report, 2004: More Jobs for New Immigrants but at Lower Wages." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. May 2. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=45> (February 13, 2009).

Hispanics, mostly recently arrived immigrants, accounted for over 1 million of the 2.5 million new jobs created in 2004. But Hispanics are the only major group of workers to have suffered a two-year decline in wages and they now earn 5 percent less than two years ago. The growing supply and concentration of immigrant Latinos in certain occupations suggests that they are competing with each other in the labor market to their own detriment. While non-Hispanics moved into high-skill occupations, the vast majority of new jobs for Hispanic workers were in relatively low-skill occupations calling for little other than a high school education.

Kohut, Andrew, Scott Keeter, Carroll Doherty, Roberto Suro, and Gabriel Escobar. 2006. "America's Immigration Quandary: No Consensus on Immigration Problem or Proposed Fixes." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. March 3. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=63> (February 13, 2009).

Americans are increasingly concerned about immigration. A growing number believe that immigrants are a burden to the country, taking jobs and housing and creating strains on the health care system. Yet the public remains largely divided in its views of the overall effect of immigration. Roughly as many believe that newcomers to the U.S. strengthen American society as say they threaten traditional American values, and over the longer term, positive views of Latin American immigrants, in particular, have improved dramatically. Reflecting this ambivalence, the public is split over many of the policy proposals aimed at dealing with the estimated 11.5 million-12 million unauthorized migrants in the U.S. The poll is based on a survey conducted nationally and in five cities in conjunction with the Pew Research Center for People and the Press.

Lee, Yueh-Ting, Victor Ottati, and Imtiaz Hussain. 2001. "Attitudes Toward "Illegal" Immigration Into the United States: California Proposition 187." *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* 23(4): 430-43.

In the mid-1990s, Proposition 187 in California, directed primarily toward Mexican immigrants, tended to deprive "illegal" immigrants of welfare benefits, education, and all but emergency medical care. It also attempted to facilitate their deportation. By describing Mr. Carlos Suarez as a presumed illegal immigrant from Mexico, Study 1 showed that prejudice against Mexicans and concern about threat to the U.S. economy served as unique predictors of attitudes toward Proposition 187 and illegal immigrants. Study 2 demonstrated that respondents' ethnicity, prejudice against Mexicans, economic concern, and commitment to legal obedience all served as unique predictors of attitudes toward illegal immigrants and Proposition 187.

Livingston, Gretchen, and Joan R. Kahn. 2002. "An American Dream Unfulfilled: The Limited Mobility of Mexican Americans." *Social Science Quarterly* 83(4): 1003-12.

We build on past research regarding immigrant group adaptation by examining the wages of first, second, and third generation Mexican American men and women and empirically evaluating if past theories of immigrant incorporation apply to the Mexican American case. We use the 1989 Latino National Political Study and the 1990/1991 Panel Studies of Income dynamics and OLS regressions to estimate the effects of generation and human capital on wages. Immigrant men and women report lower wages than their second and third generation counterparts, but once human capital controls are added, the wage patterns become one of steady decline across generations for men, and stagnation or marginal decline across generations for women. Our results generally contest the applicability of linear assimilation hypothesis to the Mexican American experience, while lending some credence to the selectivity and immigrant optimism hypotheses. Results also indicate the importance of developing more contextualized immigrant adaptation framework.

Lofstrom, Magnus. 2000. "Self-Employment and Earnings among High-Skilled Immigrants in the United States." The Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, Working Paper # 13, July, 2000.

This paper uses data from the 1980 and 1990 U.S. Censuses to analyze the labor market experience of high-skilled immigrants relative to high-skilled natives. Immigrants are found to be more likely to be working in one of the high-skilled occupations than natives, but the gap between the two groups decreased in the 1980's. Given the high self-employment rates of this group of workers, about 20 percent, it is important to study this aspect of the labor market experience. High-skilled natives are more likely to be self employed than high-skilled immigrants. Models of the self-employment decision, controlling for differences in socio-economic background, occupation, regional differences in immigrant population proportions, national origin and ethnicity, are estimated. Evidence of positive enclave effects on self-employment probabilities is found. Predicted earnings of self-employed immigrants are higher throughout most of their work life relative to wage/salary immigrants and natives, as well as compared to self-employed natives. Furthermore, there appears to be very little difference in predicted earnings across national origin group of self-employed immigrants. The low variation in predicted earnings across country of origin groups is not found for wage/salary immigrants.

Lowell, Lindsay B., and Roberto Suro. 2002. "How Many Undocumented: The Numbers behind The U.S.-Mexico Migration Talks." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. March 21. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=6> (February 13, 2009).

There are more than 5 million unauthorized workers in the U.S. economy. This study estimates that these workers have become a very substantial presence in the sectors where they are concentrated. More than a million undocumented persons are employed in manufacturing and a similar number in the service industries. More than 600,000 work in construction and more than 700,000 in restaurants.

Martin, Philip. 2002. "Guest Workers: New Solution, New Problem?" *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. March 21. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=7> (February 13, 2009).

About 1.2 million or 47 percent of the 2.5 million persons employed for wages on US farms are unauthorized. The share of unauthorized workers is highest in seasonal fruit and vegetable crops. A legalization program that required unauthorized workers to have done at least 90 days of farm work in the preceding year would allow 50 to 70 percent of currently unauthorized workers, 600,000 to 840,000 individuals, to legalize their status. If newly legalized workers exit the farm work force at the same rate as Special Agricultural Workers (SAWs) did after being legalized in 1987-88, about 125,000 new workers would be needed each year. Taking into account exits of all types of farm workers, it is likely that at least 250,000 new workers would be needed each year if farm labor conditions remain unchanged.

Massey, Douglas S., and Ilana Redstone Akresh. 2006. "Immigrant Intentions and Mobility in a Global Economy: The Attitudes and Behavior of Recently Arrived U.S. Immigrants." *Social Science Quarterly* 87(1): 954-71.

Objectives: In this article we develop a conceptual model connecting immigrants' objective circumstances to satisfaction with life in the United States, intentions with regard to naturalization and settlement, and concrete behaviors such as remitting and leaving the country. **Methods:** We analyze data from the New Immigrant Survey Pilot to estimate structural equations derived from our conceptual model. **Results:** Those expressing a high degree of U.S. satisfaction are significantly more likely to intend to naturalize and, because of this fact, are also more likely to want to stay in the United States forever. In terms of socioeconomic characteristics, however, those with high earnings and owners of U.S. property are less likely to intend naturalizing; and those with high levels of education are least likely to be satisfied with the United States, but satisfaction is itself unrelated to remitting or emigrating, which are determined by citizenship intentions and objective circumstances. **Conclusions:** The picture that emerges from this analysis is of a fluid and dynamic global market for human capital in which the bearers of skills, education, and abilities seek to maximize earnings in the short term while retaining little commitment to any particular society or national labor market over the longer term.

Menjívar, Cecilia. 1995. "Immigrant Social Networks: Implications and Lessons for Policy." *Harvard Journal of Hispanic Policy* 8: 35-59.

A study of Salvadoran kinship-based social networks in the US indicates a need to provide for the heterogeneity of Hispanic immigrant groups in public policies. Results show that Salvadorans experienced unique integration problems even though they shared resettlement barriers related to employment and residence with other newly arrived Latino groups. The temporary immigration status of the Salvadorans led to many difficulties that disrupted intra-family relations and increased the economic pressures on the group and its social network.

Mora, Marie T., and Alberto Dávila. 2006. "Mexican Immigrant Self-Employment Along the U.S.-Mexico Border: An Analysis of 2000 Census Data." *Social Science Quarterly* 87(1): 91-109.

Objective: This study explores the entrepreneurial tendencies of Mexican immigrants in metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) on the U.S. side of the Mexican border vis-à-vis the U.S. interior. **Methods:** Using 2000 Census data available in the 5% Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, we empirically analyze the self-employment rates and earnings of Mexican immigrants residing in U.S. cities near Mexico versus those in non-border MSAs. **Results:** Our findings indicate that Mexican immigrants in MSAs along the U.S.-Mexico border have significantly higher self-employment rates (but lower earnings) than their counterparts in the rest of the United States and non-Hispanic whites in border cities. Explanations for these findings include the existence of trade opportunities in U.S. border cities as well as intense labor market competition that crowds a greater share of immigrants into self-employment. **Conclusion:** Immigration reform that curtails the immigration flow from Mexico might hinder small business formation and economic development on the U.S. side of the Mexican border.

Orrenius, Pia M., and Roberto Coronado. 2005. "The Effect of Illegal Immigration and Border Enforcement on Crime Rates along the U.S.-Mexico Border." The Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, Working Paper # 131, December, 2005.

In the 1990s, the border led the nation in the decline of property-related crimes, while violent crime rates fell twice as fast in the U.S. as in the median border county. This paper asks how changes in illegal immigration and border enforcement have played a role in generating these divergent trends. We find that while migrant apprehensions are correlated with a greater incidence of violent crime, they are not systematically associated with higher rates of property crime. Border patrol enforcement is associated with lower property crime rates but higher violent crime. Interestingly, it is local enforcement (same or neighboring sector) that is correlated with higher violent crime. Higher border enforcement overall is correlated with less violent crime. Several trends likely underlie these results. First, more enforcement in urban versus rural areas has pushed property crime rates down by keeping migrants and smugglers away from densely populated areas. Second, it is likely that more enforcement (and other factors) have led to an increased use of professional smugglers which in turn has led to more violence on the border.

Pallares, Amalia. 2005. "Ecuadorian Immigrants and Symbolic Nationalism in Chicago." *Latino Studies* 3(3): 347-71.

Focusing on the activities of social and civic organizations of Ecuadorian immigrants in Chicago, this paper argues that immigrants use symbolic nationalism mainly to negotiate their adaptation and integration into the host country. Distinct and diverging modes of nationalism articulated among immigrant communities of a common national origin reveal underlying class, race, ethnic, and regional divisions that are both reproduced and reinvented in a new setting. This coexistence of multiple and fragmented national identities complicates existing representations of immigrants as being "focused on the sending country" or "caught between two worlds."

Pantoja, Adrian D., and Sarah Allen Gershon. 2006. "Political Orientations and Naturalization Among Latino and Latina Immigrants." *Social Science Quarterly* 87(1): 1171-87.

Objective: This study adds to our knowledge of the naturalization process by considering the impact of political orientations in shaping the pursuit of U.S. citizenship among contemporary Latino and Latina immigrants. **Methods:** We draw on data from the 1999 Harvard/Kaiser/Washington Post "Latino Political Survey" and use ordered logistic regression analyses to test the effects of political orientations on immigrant naturalization. **Results:** Political orientations exert a powerful influence on naturalization beyond the traditional sociodemographic determinants. Furthermore, the impact of political orientations on naturalization varies by gender. **Conclusions:** Naturalization can be induced by stressing the importance of voting and being interested in politics. In addition, Latinas are more likely to pursue naturalization than Latinos and the factors driving their decisions systematically differ from those of their male counterparts.

Passel, Jeffrey S. 2005. "Unauthorized Migrants: Numbers and Characteristics." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. June 14. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=46> (February 13, 2009).

Contrary to the stereotype of undocumented migrants as single males with very little education who perform manual labor in agriculture or construction, a new Pew Hispanic Center report shows that most of the unauthorized population lives in families, a quarter has at least some college education and that illegal workers can be found in many sectors of the US economy. The report builds on previous work that estimated the size and geographic dispersal of the undocumented population and offers a portrait of that population in unprecedented detail by examining family composition, educational attainment, income and employment.

Passel, Jeffrey S, and Roberto Suro. 2005. "Rise, Peak and Decline: Trends in U.S. Immigration 1992-2004." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. September 27. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=53> (February 13, 2009).

A new report by the Pew Hispanic Center, "Rise, Peak and Decline: Trends in U.S. Immigration 1992-2004," provides the first detailed analysis of recent year-to-year immigration flows to the United States. Using newly developed statistical methods, Jeffrey S. Passel, one of the nation's most respected demographers in the field of immigration and a senior research associate at the

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Center, breaks down the overall increases in the foreign-born population that the United States has experienced since the early 1990s into estimates of annual flows and charts key changes in its major components, including countries of origin and legal status. With co-author and Center director Roberto Suro, Passel offers new insights into the pace and content of migration. The report is based on multiple data sources compiled by the US Census Bureau.

Passel, Jeffrey S. 2005. "Estimates of the Size and Characteristics of the Undocumented Population." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. March 21. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=44> (February 13, 2009).

The undocumented population of the United States now numbers nearly 11 million people, including more than 6 million Mexicans according to new estimates by the Pew Hispanic Center, based on the most recent official data available. State-level data shows that Arizona and North Carolina now rank among the states with the largest populations of unauthorized migrants. The estimates were developed by Jeffrey S. Passel, a senior research associate at the Center and a veteran demographer who specializes in the foreign-born population.

Passel, Jeffrey S. 2006. "Size and Characteristics of the Unauthorized Migrant Population in the U.S.: Estimates Based on the March 2005 Current Population Survey." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. March 7. <http://pewhispanic.org/files/reports/61.pdf> (February 13, 2009).

This is an analysis of the March 2005 Current Population Survey shows that there were 11.1 million unauthorized migrants in the United States a year ago. Based on analysis of other data sources that offer indications of the pace of growth in the foreign-born population, the Center developed an estimate of 11.5 to 12 million for the unauthorized population as of March 2006.

Phillips, Julie A., and Douglas S. Massey. 2000. "Engines of Immigration: Stocks of Human and Social Capital in Mexico." *Social Science Quarterly* 81(1): 33-48.

Objectives: We seek to measure stocks of migration-specific human and social capital available to Mexican immigrants and to quantify their effect in promoting out-migration to the United States. **Methods:** We use data from the Mexican Migration Project to measure the share of people in western Mexico who have been to the U.S., who are socially connected to someone who has migrated to the U.S. in the past, and who are socially connected to someone living in the U.S. at the time of the survey. **Results:** We find that 40% of household heads from this region- and 20% of all persons of labor force age- have been to the United States at least once in their lives. In addition, 25% of household heads have an immediate family member currently living in the United States; 61% have a member of their extended family living north of the border; and 37% report knowing a friend in the U.S. at the time of the survey. All told, 73% of household heads in western Mexico are socially connected to someone living north of the border, and 81% at least know someone with U.S. experience. **Conclusions:** These extensive stocks of human and social capital lead to very high probabilities of out-migration over the course of a Mexican's life and suggest that migration to the United States may continue even as economic pressures to migrate diminish.

Pisani, Michael, and David Yoskowitz. 2002. "The Maid Trade: Cross-Border Work in South Texas." *Social Science Quarterly* 83(2): 568-79.

The primary objective of this article is to investigate the informal marketplace for domestic servants (maids) in a broader community in South Texas (Laredo). A questionnaire was administered by a household member familiar with the present study who employed at least one maid utilizing the snowball methods of sample selection. Usable data (surveys) were collected from 389 individuals-195 maids and 194 employers. For maids, who are overwhelmingly female Mexican nationals, the primary determinant of push factor was good pay. A large hourly wage differential was uncovered for day maids (\$3.44) vis-avis live-in maids (\$2.61), which was primarily the result of civil status and the possession of documents permitting entry into the United States as determined by a logistic regression. The relative attractiveness of work as a maid in Laredo, Texas reflects the benefit of good pay balanced by the cost of poor employment choice in Mexico.

Pisani, Michael J., and David W. Yoskowitz. 2005. "Grass, Sweat, and Sun: An Exploratory Study of the Labor Market for Gardeners in South Texas." *Social Science Quarterly* 86(1): 229-51.

Objective: This article takes a first exploratory step in understanding the market for home gardeners in the southwest borderlands (Laredo, Texas). **Methods:** A questionnaire was administered by a household member familiar with the present study who employed at least one gardener utilizing the snowball method of sample selection. Usable data (surveys) were collected from 244 individuals: 122 gardeners and 122 employers. **Results:** Gardeners in Laredo are almost exclusively male, Hispanic, Spanish speaking, and heads of household. Gardeners tend to be Mexican by birth and nationality, work full time as a gardener, be middle aged, and possess a middle school education. Distinctions between full-time and part-time gardeners (employment status) as well as formal and informal gardeners (employment process) are discussed. Cross-tabulation analyses suggest a strong relationship between employment status and process (relationship) with health insurance coverage, enrollment in Social Security, and year-around work. Logistic regression results also indicate previous work experience as a gardener, medical insurance, and year-around work as a gardener are the significant variables in determining full-time employment as a gardener. For informality, logistic regression results suggest Mexican citizenship, Mexican birthplace, and lack of Social Security are the significant explanatory variables. **Conclusion:** Gardening enables a mostly informal workforce from Mexico to work in south Texas in pursuit of the American dream – the ability to make a living in a way of one's own choosing.

Popkin, Eric. 1999. "Guatemalan Mayan Migration to Los Angeles: Constructing Transnational Linkages in the Context of the Settlement Process." *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 22(2): 267-89.

It is argued that the limits to migrant physical mobility due to restrictive US immigration policy do not necessarily impede the establishment of transnational linkages sustained by Guatemalan Mayan (Kanjobal) migrants in Los Angeles. As Kanjobal migrants confront higher levels of discrimination in Los Angeles, their cultural and religious organizations are increasingly influenced by the growing Pan-Mayan movement in Guatemala. This outcome leads actors affiliated with the Guatemalan church and state to forge relationships with these migrant organizations. By reintegrating into the social life of their home country, Kanjobal migrants express a transnational

identity that revives and strengthens old forms of ethnicity and reflects the process of reactive formation. This finding implies that the conception of reactive ethnicity needs to be expanded to account for the influence of transnational relations sustained by migrants.

Plascencia, Luis F. B. 2000-2001. "Ignored Migrant Voices – Mexican Political Refugees in the United States." *Harvard Journal of Hispanic Policy* 13.

The article discusses the rise in the number of Mexican nationals seeking political asylum in the United States from 1992 through 1998. An analysis of data from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Executive Office of Immigration Review, and a sample of cases reveals that U.S. denials of Mexican applicants represent an inter-mestic policy decision, rather than a decision on the merits of each case. It also suggests that U.S. policy on Mexican political refugees is analogous to the position in the 1980s regarding Central American refugees. U.S. interests in maintaining positive relations with Mexico and continuing the "war on drugs" seem to direct our asylum decisions.

Portes, Alejandro, and Lingxin Hao. 2002. "The price of uniformity: language, family and Personality adjustment in the immigrant second generation." *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 25(6): 889-912.

We examine the process of linguistic adaptation among children of immigrants and the extent to which distinct language types exist between foreign mono-lingualism and a full transition to English. While complete linguistic assimilation remains the normative outcome and is widely perceived as desirable, we examine alternative theories holding that selective rather than full acculturation is a preferable alternative for immigrant children and their families. For this purpose we contrast effects of fluent bilingualism, indicative of selective acculturation, with other types of linguistic adaptation on various measures of family conflict, solidarity and personality. The data come from the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study [CILS], which have been used in several previous studies of the second generation. We use this data-set to test new hypotheses on the interactive effects of parental and children's knowledge of English on family relations and personality outcomes and to examine the effects of gender differences throughout the process. We find that a plurality of second generation linguistic adaptation types exists in reality and that, among them, fluent bilingualism is consistently preferable. Theoretical and policy implications of these and other results are discussed.

Repak, Terry. 1994. "Gender and the impact of IRCA: Central American women and men in Washington, D.C. (Immigration Reform and Control Act)." *Harvard Journal of Hispanic Policy*.

A study of the effect of the Immigration Reform Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) on undocumented immigrants and the labor market in the Washington, DC, revealed that its employer sanctions provisions had a greater adverse effect on Central American women. Research findings showed that gender, together with the structural factors of the immigrant labor market, determined wage levels and employment mobility. Results indicated that IRCA increased wage levels in some low-wage categories even as it induced a market for fake documents. IRCA's uneven gender effects can also be seen in other U.S. cities.

Roberts, Bryan R., Reanne Frank, and Fern Lozano-Ascencio. 1999. "Transnational Migrant Communities and Mexican Migration to the US." *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 22(2): 238-66.

In this article we explore the variability of US-Mexico migration, positioning the emerging discourse on transnational migration within a migration systems approach. Looking at factors in the social and economic structures of Mexico and the US, we evaluate the prevalence of transnational migration patterns among Mexican migrants in conjunction with past patterns of temporary and permanent migration. Transnational migration and the communities it creates are conceived of as a different path of adjustment for migrants and, using Hirschman's concept of the Exit, Voice, and Loyalty, we illustrate the reasons underpinning the predominance of transnational migrant communities among migrants of rural origin. Finally, we introduce original fieldwork that explores the prevalence of different migration patterns among urban migrants and validates the highly differentiated nature of Mexican migration.

Rocco, Raymond. 2004. "Transforming Citizenship: Membership, Strategies of Containment, and the Public Sphere in Latino Communities." *Latino Studies* 2(2): 4-25.

Dramatic changes in the cultural and racial composition of societies resulting to a considerable degree from the related processes of globalization, restructuring, and transnationalism, have given rise to a significant body of work that focuses on re-conceptualizing the nature and meaning of contemporary citizenship. This literature, however, has not for the most part addressed the situation of Latinos in the US. This essay develops a particular conception of citizenship that accounts for the strategies of excluding Latinos from full societal membership. I argue that Latinos have been constructed as perpetual "foreigners" and that only a form of citizenship that transcends this type of political imaginary can foster a more democratic system that addresses the unique position of Latinos in the US. The notion of regional forms of citizenship is advanced as one strategy for promoting a more inclusive and democratic sense of political community in the context of the fundamental changes in the level of economic and political interdependence that characterize contemporary international relations.

Rodríguez, Nestor, and Jacqueline Maria Hagan. 2004. "Fractured Families and Communities: Effects of Immigration Reform in Texas, Mexico, and El Salvador." *Latino Studies* 2(3): 328-51.

The enactment of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) in 1996 represented a major shift in post World War II immigration policies. IIRIRA facilitated a large-scale removal of legal resident immigrants, increased the income-requirements to sponsor an immigrant, reduced the discretionary power of immigration judges, and increased the resources for border enforcement. In this study, effects of IIRIRA on communities and immigrant families are examined through fieldwork and interviews of social service agencies, community organizations, and households in Texas, Mexico and El Salvador. The findings indicate that IIRIRA has had major effects on communities and families in all three settings. IIRIRA has produced fear and stress among families and the communities in which they live. The law also has mobilized governmental and non-governmental agency involvement both for and against immigrants. Finally, the exclusionary aspects of the law have raised issues of social identity among migrants in the United States and abroad.

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Sana, Mariano, and Douglas S. Massey. 2005. "Household Composition, Family Migration, and Community Context: Migrant Remittances in Four Countries." *Social Science Quarterly* 86(2): 509-28.

Objectives: We study migrant remittances among households surveyed in Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, testing expectations derived from the new economics of labor migration (NELM) and from the historic-structural approach. **Methods:** We applied logistic regression analyses to survey data collected by the Mexican Migration Project and the Latin American Migration Project, focusing on the contrast between Mexico and the Dominican Republic. **Results:** In Mexico, remittances seem to be associated with the patriarchal traditional family, but in the Dominican Republic we verified the opposite. Receipt of remittances is positively associated with degree of development among Mexican households, but the association is negative in the Dominican Republic. In addition, Mexican remittances are negatively associated with the number of businesses in the local community. **Conclusions:** In Mexico, as predicted by NELM, the cohesive patriarchal family ensures the flow of remittances as part of a household strategy of risk diversification. Dominican remittances, however, seem to be mostly determined by lack of opportunities and household need.

Saenz, Rogelio. 1991. "Interregional Migration Patterns of Chicanos: The Core, Periphery, and Frontier." *Social Science Quarterly* 72(1): 135-48.

The internal migration patterns of Chicanos have been an overlooked topic. This study uses data from the 1980 Public Use Microdata Sample to examine the 1975-80 interregional migration flows of Chicanos between four regions: (1) core (southwest); (2) northwest periphery; (3) Midwest periphery; and (4) frontier. The core experienced a net overflow of Chicanos to the northwest periphery. However, among the Chicano core out-migrants, frontier migrants are the most selective socio-economically.

Saenz, Rogelio, and Anderson, Robert. 1994. "The Ecology of Chicano Interstate Net Migration, 1975-1980." *Social Science Quarterly* 75(1): 37-52.

The analysis uses data from the 1980 Public Use Microdata Sample to examine the 1975-1980 internal net migration patterns of Chicanos across the U.S. states from a human ecological perspective. The findings demonstrate the usefulness of the sustenance organization model in the study of Chicano internal in-migration. Sustenance differentiation and Chicano industrial segregation are significantly related to Chicano net-migration within the United States. Data for Anglos are presented for comparative purposes.

Sierra, Christine Marie, Teresa Carrillo, Louis DeSipio, and Michael Jones-Correa. 2000. "Latino Immigration and Citizenship." *PS: Political Science and Politics* 33(3): 535-40.

This article is part of a special section on Latino politics in the U.S. The writers consider how U.S. immigration policies have shaped Latino demographics and influenced Latino immigrants'

status; how patterns of immigration have affected political participation among members of the Latino community; and how Latino immigration has influenced relations among sending states, particularly Mexico, and the U.S. They note that as public debate over immigration intensified during the 1990s, Latinos increasingly came together to express concern over and opposition to anti-immigrant attitudes and measures through their behavior at the ballot box, grassroots protest, and their pursuit of citizenship through naturalization. They consider the demographics of immigration, the political participation of Latino immigrants, and the limitations of working within an outdated framework of national politics to address a transnational phenomenon such as immigration.

Simon, Julian L. 1996. "Public Expenditures on Immigrants to the United States, Past and Present." *Population and Development Review* 22(1): 99-109.

Good data show that in the 1970s immigrants to the United States contributed more to the public coffers than they received in public services. The data, displayed here in fuller detail than in an earlier article in this journal, confirm the conclusion set forth by the author more than a decade earlier. This conclusion is corroborated by Canadian studies for the 1980s and 1990s and by the crude US data available for the most recent period. Any excess in welfare expenditures on immigrants relative to natives is probably limited to the narrowly defined category of welfare payments, which are relatively insignificant compared to expenditures on schooling and social security, and probably occurs only among older immigrants.

South, Scott J., Kyle Crowder, and Erick Chavez. 2005. "Geographic Mobility and Spatial Assimilation among U.S. Latino Immigrants." *International Migration Review* 39(3): 577-607.

Although the spatial assimilation of immigrants to the United States has important implications for social theory and social policy, few studies have explored the patterns and determinants of inter-neighborhood geographic mobility that lead to immigrants' residential proximity to the white, non-Hispanic majority. We explore this issue by merging data from three different sources – the Latino National Political Survey, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, and tract-level census data – to begin unraveling causal relationships among indicators of socioeconomic, social, cultural, segmented, and spatial assimilation. Our longitudinal analysis of 700 Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban immigrants followed from 1990 to 1995 finds broad support for hypotheses derived from the classical account of minority assimilation. High income, English language use, and embeddedness in Anglo social contexts increase Latino immigrants' geographic mobility into Anglo neighborhoods. U.S. citizenship and years spent in the United States are positively associated with geographic mobility into more Anglo neighborhoods, and co-ethnic contact is inversely associated with this form of mobility, but these associations operate largely through other predictors. Prior experiences of ethnic discrimination increase and residence in public housing decreases the likelihood that Latino immigrants will move from their origin neighborhoods, while residing in metropolitan areas with large Latino populations leads to geographic moves into "less Anglo" census tracts.

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Suro, Roberto. 2003. "Remittance Senders And Receivers: Tracking The Transnational Channels." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. November 24. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=23> (February 13, 2009).

Across the United States some six million immigrants from Latin America now send money to their families back home on a regular basis. The number of senders and the sums they dispatched grew even when the U.S. economy slowed, and looking to the future, the growth seems likely to continue and potentially to accelerate. The total remittance flow from the United States to Latin America and the Caribbean could come close to \$30 billion this year, making it by far the largest single remittance channel in the world. These funds now reach large portions of the populations in the region – 18 percent of all adults in Mexico and 28 percent in El Salvador are remittance receivers – and the impact is no longer limited to the countryside or to the poor. Taken altogether these indicators suggest that the remittance traffic in the Western Hemisphere has crossed a threshold not only in magnitude but also in significance.

Suro Roberto. 2005. "Attitudes toward Immigrants and Immigration Policy: Surveys among Latinos in the U.S. and in Mexico." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. August 16. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=52> (February 13, 2009).

The Pew Hispanic Center released findings from major new surveys conducted in the U.S. and Mexico on attitudes toward immigrants and immigration policy options. A survey of U.S. Latinos shows that views are not unanimous on unauthorized migrants and U.S. policy toward them. A separate survey in Mexico reveals the size of the Mexican population that is considering migration to the United States, including those inclined to come without legal status.

Taylor, J. Edward, and Philip L. Martin, 1997. "The Immigrant Subsidy in US Agriculture: Farm Employment, Poverty, and Welfare." *Population and Development Review* 23(4): 855-74.

This article examines relationships between immigration, farm employment, poverty, and welfare use in 65 towns and cities with populations ranging from 1,000 to 20,000 in 1990 in the major agricultural areas of California. It tests the hypothesis that expanding labor-intensive agriculture creates a negative externality by drawing large numbers of workers from Mexico, offering many of them poverty-level earnings, and increasing public assistance use in rural towns. Econometric findings reveal a circular relationship between farm employment and immigration. An additional 100 farm jobs are associated with 136 more immigrants, 139 more poor residents, and 79 more people receiving welfare benefits in rural towns. An additional 100 immigrants, in turn, are associated with 37 more farm jobs. Most of the impact of farm employment on poverty is indirect, through immigration. Each additional California farm job was associated with \$1,103 in welfare payments in 1990. Since the average California farm worker in 1990 earned \$7,320, the "welfare subsidy" associated with using immigrants to fill farm jobs was equivalent to 15 percent of farm worker earnings.

Thomas, Lorrin. 2004. "How They Ignore Our Rights as American Citizens": Puerto Rican Migrants and the Politics of Citizenship in the New Deal Era." *Latino Studies* 2(2): 140-59.

This article examines how Puerto Rican migrants in New York City made claims on their US citizenship – conferred on all Puerto Ricans by the 1917 Jones Act – as they tried to gain a foothold in local politics during the decade of the 1930s, a period when definitions of membership in the nation were in flux for all Americans. Migrant activists across the political spectrum pointed to cracks in the façade of liberal citizenship and its promises: the social, civic, legal equality that eluded residents of el barrio and other poor neighborhoods, and the commitment to “freedom and democracy” elsewhere in the world that had yet to be extended to the island of Puerto Rico. The article argues that migrants’ diasporic form of “rights talk” – combining local political concerns with demands for Puerto Rican sovereignty – challenged representatives of the political mainstream to defend their democratic liberalism in practice.

Timmer, Ashley S., and Jeffrey G. Williamson. 1998. “Immigration Policy Prior to the 1930s: Labor Markets, Policy Interactions, and Globalization Backlash.” *Population and Development Review* 24(4): 739–71.

What determines immigration policy? The literature here is not nearly as mature as that for trade policy, so this article must be viewed as an initial effort to establish the main empirical outlines. The authors construct an index of immigration policy for five countries of immigration – Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, and the United States – for 1860–1930, that is, during and shortly after the age of mass migration. The exercise reveals that the doors to the New World did not suddenly slam shut on immigrants after World War I, as is typically illustrated by citing the passage of the Emergency Quota Act by the US Congress in 1921. Instead, there was a gradual closing of the doors, although the rate and timing of the closing varied across countries. The authors find that poor wage performance and the perceived threat from more, low-quality foreign workers were the main influences on shifts in immigration policy. They also offer some support for the idea that immigration policy was as much an interactive process as were the tariff policies of the time.

Tolbert, Caroline J., and Rodney E. Hero. 1996. “Race/Ethnicity and Direct Democracy: An Analysis of California’s Illegal Immigration Initiative.” *Journal of Politics* 58(3): 806-818.

This article examines the role of racial/ethnic diversity in county-level support for California’s illegal immigration initiative (Proposition 187). We conceptualize California counties in terms of their homogeneous, heterogeneous, or bifurcated racial/ethnic composition. We argue racial/ethnic context is critical beyond individual-level factors; this context is central in explaining public policy, especially policies that affect minority groups. The vote for Proposition 187 is expected to be the highest in “bifurcated” counties with large Latino populations. Regression analysis is used to statistically model the county-level vote for the initiative relative to the size of racial/ethnic populations, economic conditions, and party. Bifurcated counties with large Latino populations strongly supported Proposition 187, as well as homogeneous counties with predominately white

and very small minority populations. California's white/Latino bifurcated racial/ethnic composition may parallel the white/black bifurcation of the deep South in an earlier era. The importance of the theory and empirical findings presented extend beyond California to national and sub-national politics.

Toussaint-Comeau, Maude. 2006. "The occupational assimilation of Hispanic Immigrants in the U.S.: Evidence From Panel Data." *International Migration Review* 40(3): 508-36.

This study focuses on the occupational component of the labor market adjustment of Hispanic immigrants. The author asks whether Hispanic immigrants assimilate with natives and what factors influence occupational attainment. The findings suggest that years since migration narrow the socioeconomic gap between Hispanic immigrants, their U.S.-born Hispanic counterparts, and non-Hispanic whites. The level of human capital affects the rate of occupational mobility and determines whether convergence occurs in the groups' socioeconomic occupational status. The occupational status of Hispanic immigrants with low human capital remains fairly stable and does not converge with that of non-Hispanic whites. However, those with high human capital experience upward occupational mobility. In part, their occupational assimilation is driven by the acquisition of human capital among younger Hispanic immigrants.

Language Policy - Books

Note: The authors could not locate any books within this category.

Language Policy - Articles

DeSipio, Louis. 1995-1996. "After Proposition 187, The Deluge: Reforming Naturalization Administration while Making Good Citizens." *Harvard Journal of Hispanic Policy* 9: 7-24.

In order to assess whether INS can go further in its efforts and serve the needs of citizenship applicants, I examine a question that has not been asked over the past two decades. That is, are we as a society incorporating the next generation? In other words, are increased efforts to naturalize immigrants also making good citizens? The answers to these questions demonstrate that INS will have to do more than privatize naturalization application processing if it is to meet the true levels of demand for U.S. citizenship.

Frendries, John. Raymond Tatolovich. 1997. "Who Supports English-Only Laws? Evidence from the 1993 National Election Study." *Social Science Quarterly* 78(2): 354-68.

This article examines the extent of and basis for mass support for legislation declaring English to be the official national language. Data from the 1992 National Election Study are examined. There are three principal findings: first, support for declaring English as an official language is broad: second, there is little evidence that support for this issue emanates from cleavages based

on partisanship, social class, or racial and ethnic hostility; third, attitudes regarding this issue are most closely tied to attitudes regarding national identity and individual's normative views about common identity and cultural diversity. The relationship between support for English as the official language and values relating to the national culture suggests that values and value conflict may increasingly become the raw materials for political debate in the United States.

Linton, April. 2006. "Language Politics and Policy in the United States: Implications for the Immigration Debate." The Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, Working Paper # 141, August, 2006.

This essay examines recent attempts to legislate language in light of historical and contemporary debates about immigration and immigrant assimilation. I briefly chronicle U.S. language politics, culminating with the emergence of Official English and English Plus movements in the 1980s and 90s. Next I look at language policy in public schools, especially 'bilingual' education and the backlash against it, and a much less politically charged 'dual-language' option. Finally I appraise national language and official English bills recently introduced in Congress in view of data on language usage and preferences, suggesting ways that this resurgence of a national debate about language could impact the larger debate about immigration.

Linton, April. 2003. "Is Spanish Here To Stay? Contexts For Bilingualism Among U.S.-Born Hispanics, 1990 and 2000." The Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, Working Paper # 81, June, 2003.

This analysis uses data from the 1990 and 2000 Censuses to explore individual and contextual factors that influence U.S.-born Hispanic adults to maintain Spanish alongside English. Cuban or Puerto Rican ancestry, living with a Spanish-dominant person, having children in one's household, and working in a service- or health-related job all increase the odds of bilingualism. Contextual incentives – growth in a state's Hispanic population, bilinguals' status, and Hispanics' political influence – also positively influence the odds of bilingualism. By showing a positive relationship between upward mobility, political participation, and bilingualism, my findings suggest that it is possible for Hispanics in the U.S. to maintain selected characteristics of their origin culture while becoming American.

Mora, Maria T., and Alberto Davila. 2006. "Hispanic Ethnicity, Gender, and the Change in the LEP-Earnings Penalty in the United States During the 1990s." *Social Science Quarterly* 87(1): 1295-1318.

Objective: Although studies suggest that the earnings of limited-English-proficient (LEP) Hispanic men have recently improved relative to the English fluent, it remains unclear as to whether specific Hispanic groups experienced similar improvements. **Methods:** Using 1990 and 2000 U.S. Census data, this study employs regression, wage decomposition, and quartile regression analyses to examine how gender and Hispanic ethnicity relate to the LEP-earnings penalty. **Results:** The LEP-earnings penalty fell significantly for Mexican-American men between 1990 and 2000. However, additional results suggest that this penalty increased for Cuban-American men and women (and, to a lesser extent, for Mexican-American women). **Conclusions:** Expanding trade and ethnic networks as well as reduced statistical discrimination have not systematically benefited

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all LEP Hispanic populations. Therefore, policies designed to enhance English-language proficiency may yield heterogeneous socioeconomic outcomes along the ethnic, gender, and income class dimensions.

Santoro, Wayne A. 1999. "Conventional Politics Takes Center Stage: The Latino Struggle against English-Only Laws." *Social Forces* 77(3): 887-909.

While policies usually mirror public preferences, policies that establish English as a state's official language - English-only laws - are an exception. Despite overwhelming Anglo support, only 15 state legislatures have enacted an English-only statute in the last 70 years. To understand the relative infrequency with which this policy is adopted, I examine the impact that the main challenging group, Latinos, had on limiting adoption of the policy across U.S. states. Results indicate that net of political opportunities and extra-institutional Latino resources, institutional Latino resources (voting blocs and state legislators) helped prevent the enactment of English-only statutes by state legislatures. Such political influence, however, disappeared when I examined English-only laws adopted by voters through citizen-initiated referenda. Thus Latino influence occurred only where advocates of the policy operated in a constrained political environment in which they could not circumvent legislative channels. I conclude with a discussion of the conditions that made Latino institutional leverage important in these policy struggles and the implications this study holds for approaches to social movements and their policy outcomes.

Schildkraut, Deborah J. 2001. "Official English and the States: Influences on Declaring English the Official Language in the United States." *Political Research Quarterly* 54(2): 445-57.

In this study, I seek to answer the question of why some states choose to declare English the official state language while others do not. Using an event history model, I show that both the proportion of a state's population that is foreign-born and whether the state allows for direct initiatives interact to influence the adoption of language laws. Specifically, states with many immigrants and no initiatives have almost no chance of declaring English the official language while a similar state with direct initiatives is more likely to do so. Implications for ethnic politics, direct democracy, and the future of language policy are discussed.

Schildkraut, Deborah J. 2003. "American Identity and Attitudes Toward Official-English Policies." *Political Psychology* 24(3): 469-500.

This article analyzes the relationship between each of three conceptions of American identity - liberalism, civic republicanism, and ethnoculturalism - and support for declaring English the official language and printing election ballots only in English. Focus group discussions showed that these conceptions provide a common means of discourse for talking about language conflicts and ethnic change, and that the civic republican conception of American identity is a particularly important factor in the opinion formation process. Although all three conceptions help people to decide whether they think English should be the official language, they are not consistently associated with support for or opposition to restrictive language policies. How individuals interpret these images of national identity also shapes the direction of their preferences.

The Criminal Justice System/Criminology - Books

Cameron-Edberg, Mark. 2004. *El Narcotraficante: Narcocorridos & the Construction of a Cultural Persona on the U.S.-Mexico Border*. Austin, TX: U.T. Press.

Since the late 1970s, a new folk hero has risen to prominence in the U.S.-Mexico border region and beyond – the narco-trafficker. Celebrated in the narco-corrido, a current form of the traditional border song known as the corrido, narco-traffickers are often portrayed as larger-than-life “social bandits” who rise from poor or marginalized backgrounds to positions of power and wealth by operating outside the law and by living a life of excess, challenging authority (whether U.S. or Mexican), and flouting all risks, including death. This image, rooted in Mexican history, has been transformed and commodified by the music industry and by the drug trafficking industry itself into a potent and highly marketable product that has a broad appeal, particularly among those experiencing poverty and power disparities. At the same time, the transformation from folk hero to marketable product raises serious questions about characterizations of narco-corridos as “narratives of resistance.” This multilayered ethnography takes a wide-ranging look at the persona of the narco-trafficker and how it has been shaped by Mexican border culture, socioeconomic and power disparities, and the transnational music industry. Mark Edberg begins by analyzing how the narco-corrido emerged from and relates to the traditional corrido and its folk hero. Then, drawing upon interviews and participant-observation with corrido listening audiences in the border zone, as well as musicians and industry producers of narco-corridos, he elucidates how the persona of the narco-trafficker has been created, commodified, and enacted, and why this character resonates so strongly with people who are excluded from traditional power structures. Finally, he takes a look at the concept of the cultural persona itself and its role as both cultural representation and model for practice.

Culver, Leigh. 2004. *Adapting Police Services to New Immigration*. New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing, LLC.

Culver explores how police have adapted their procedures to immigration in small-towns in the Midwest. Latino immigration to the Midwest has had a significant impact on police-community relations, particularly, in smaller communities historically unaccustomed to diverse ethnic groups. This book describes the experiences of law enforcement agencies in three Mid-Missouri communities and their efforts to adapt to their changing demographics while maintaining current relations with the majority population. The findings reveal that the relationship between law enforcement and the majority communities was positive and supportive. There were several challenges, however, to the development of a cooperative police-Latino relationship. These included the language barrier, fear of the police, immigration issues and the nature of contacts between the police and Latino community.

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Díaz-Cotto, Juanita. 1996. *Gender, Ethnicity, and the State: Latina and Latino Prison Politics*. New York: State University of New York Press.

Gender, Ethnicity, and the State is a study of Latina and Latino prisoners in New York State. Through the use of two case studies, it compares the organizing strategies for reform pursued by Latina and Latino prisoners between 1970-1987, the support they received from non-Latina(o) prisoners and third parties, and the response of penal personnel to their calls for support. The work also contains information on Latino prisoner participation and community response to both the 1971 Attica Rebellion and the 1970 New York City jail rebellions. The data for this study was compiled through a combination of primary and secondary sources. Primary sources include in-depth interviews and oral histories conducted with Latina(o) and African-American ex-prisoners, prisoners' rights attorneys, community activists, and penal staff. Other primary sources include prisoner and mainstream English and Spanish language newspapers; prisoners' rights newsletters; court cases; and government and private organizational reports.

Diaz, Tom. 2009. *No Boundaries: Transnational Latino Gangs and American Law Enforcement*. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press.

No Boundaries is a former journalist's disturbing account of what many consider the "next Mafia" – Latino crime gangs. Like the Mafia, these gangs operate an international network, consider violence a matter of routine business, and defy U.S. law enforcement at every level, from city police departments to federal agencies. Also like the Mafia, the gangs spawn kingpins such as the notorious Nelson Varela Martinez Comandari, the man who nearly became the first "Latin godfather" in the United States. Focusing on the Los Angeles-based Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) and the 18th Street Gang, and the Chicago-based Latin Kings, Tom Diaz describes how neighborhood gangs evolved into extremely brutal, sophisticated criminal enterprises. In tandem with this story, he tells how local and federal authorities have struggled to suppress the gangs. As Diaz makes clear, however, the problem of transnational Latino gangs is not merely a law-and-order problem. It involves complex national issues, such as racial tensions and immigration policy, as well as conflict in Latin America, world economic pressures, and other global forces.

Lopez, Ernie and Rafael Perez-Torres. 2005. *To Alcatraz, Death Row, and Back: The Memories of an East LA Outlaw*. Austin, TX: U.T. Press.

When Ernie López was a boy selling newspapers in Depression-era Los Angeles, his father beat him when he failed to bring home the expected eighty to ninety cents a day. When the beatings became unbearable, he took to petty stealing to make up the difference. As his thefts succeeded, Ernie's sense of necessity got tangled up with ambition and adventure. At thirteen, a joyride in a stolen car led to a sentence in California's harshest juvenile reformatory. The system's failure to show any mercy soon propelled López into a cycle of crime and incarceration that resulted in his spending decades in some of America's most notorious prisons, including four and a half years on death row for a murder López insists he did not commit. *To Alcatraz, Death Row, and Back* is the personal life story of a man who refused to be broken by either an abusive father or an equally abusive criminal justice system. While López freely admits that "I've been no angel," his insider's account of daily life in Alcatraz and San Quentin graphically reveals the violence, arbitrary infliction of excessive punishment, and unending monotony that give rise to gang cultures within the

prisons and practically insure that parolees will commit far worse crimes when they return to the streets. Rafael Pérez-Torres discusses how Ernie López's experiences typify the harsher treatment that ethnic and minority suspects often receive in the American criminal justice system, as well as how they reveal the indomitable resilience of Chicanos/as and their culture. As Pérez-Torres concludes, "López's story presents us with the voice of one who – though subjected to a system meant to destroy his soul – not only endured but survived, and in surviving prevailed."

Martinez Jr., Ramiro. 2002. *Latino Homicide: Immigration, Violence, and Community*. New York: Routledge.

According to some politicians and much of the mainstream media, immigrant populations only contribute crime to their communities. Seen as unmotivated and unemployed, these immigrants are thought to be a threat to society's moral fiber, and a burden to its justice system. Studying five major cities – Chicago, El Paso, Houston, Miami, and San Diego – Martinez reveals Latino homicide rates to be markedly lower than one would expect, given the economic deprivation of these urban areas. Far from dangerous or criminal, these communities often have exceptionally strong social networks precisely because of their shared immigrant experiences. With fascinating case studies drawn from police reports and actual cases, *Latino Homicide* refutes negative stereotypes in a coherent and critically rigorous analysis of the issues.

Urbina, Martin C. 2003. *Capital Punishment and Latino Offenders: Racial and Ethnic Differences in Death Sentences*. New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing, LLC.

Urbina's study proposes a new theory of death penalty sentencing that seeks to explain how, when, and why racial and ethnic minority defendants are more likely to experience differential treatment. Urbina reviews historical relationships between African Americans, Caucasians, and Latinos/Hispanics, proposes the four-threat theory of death sentence outcomes; tests for racial and ethnic effects, and examines the death penalty by the totality of its outcomes. Urbina finds support for orthodox theories of punishment, and partial support for the four-threat theory. This theory suggests that racial and ethnic minorities are not treated the same by the criminal justice system. He also finds that discrimination is not a phenomenon of the past or restricted to commutations and executions; the death penalty must be analyzed by the totality of its outcomes.

The Criminal Justice System/Criminology – Articles

Demuth, Stephen, and Darrell Steffensmeier. 2004. "Ethnicity Effects on Sentence Outcomes in Large Urban Courts: Comparisons among White, Black, and Hispanic Defendants." *Social Science Quarterly* 85(4): 994–1011.

Objective: This study examines Hispanic-black-white differences in sentences imposed on offenders appearing in state felony courts. **Methods:** The present study uses data collected by the State Court Processing Statistics (SCPS) program of the Bureau of Justice Statistics for the years 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996. **Results:** Hispanic defendants are sentenced more similarly to black

defendants than white defendants. Both black and Hispanic defendants tend to receive harsher sentences than white defendants. Also, ethnicity effects are the largest in the sentencing of drug offenders, whereas race effects are largest in the sentencing of property offenders. Furthermore, the present study demonstrates that the failure to consider defendants' ethnicity in comparing black-white sentence outcomes is likely to result in findings that misrepresent black-white differences. **Conclusions:** The results clearly demonstrate the necessity of considering not only defendants' race (i.e., black-white differences) in sentencing but expanding our focus to also include defendants' ethnicity (i.e., Hispanic-white and Hispanic-black differences).

Díaz-Cott, Juanita. 2008. "Chicana(O)/Latina(O) Prisoners: Ethical and Methodological Considerations, Collaborative Research Methods and Case Studies." *Latino Studies* 6(1): 137–159.

This essay compares major social science studies on the experiences of Chicanas(os)/Latinas(os) incarcerated in New York and California state prisons. It reviews researchers' motivations for conducting the studies, major questions posed, research methods, findings and conclusions, and their interrelationship. The discussion highlights ethical and methodological dilemmas confronted by researchers. A main objective is to help scholars formulate the most effective methods for carrying out institutional case studies of Chicana(o)/Latina(o) prisoners in the US that simultaneously yield the type of information most useful to all seeking to change oppressive conditions inside and outside the walls. Underlying questions are: What impact do pre-prison experiences have on imprisoned Chicanas(os)? What effect does imprisonment have on pintas(os)' and their barrios? How do prisons reproduce and, therefore, reinforce, differential power relationships existing on the outside? The essay concludes with a brief review of the major findings and a commentary on the methodologies most likely to generate the desired information.

Eladio Gómez, Alan. 2008. "Nuestras Vidas Corren Casi Paralelas: Chicanos, Independentistas, and the Prison Rebellions in Leavenworth, 1969–1972." *Latino Studies* 6(1): 64–96.

This essay examines the political and personal connections between Chicano prison activists and the Puerto Rican *Independentistas* at Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary from 1969 to 1972, and the effects that these experiences had on the Chicano Movement and the Free the Five Movement. Located within the context of the prison rebellion years and the coalitions of Third World prisoners throughout the country, these prisoners of war, political prisoners, and politicized prisoners initiated a cultural studies class, a newspaper, and a political organization that was at the center of political mobilizations like work strikes, legal cases, and solidarity with social movements outside the walls. These political and educational projects challenged the logic of a prison regime based on racial divisions, while simultaneously establishing political links that would continue to resonate throughout the 1970s and into the present.

Lee, Catherine. 2007. "Hispanics and the Death Penalty: Discriminatory Charging Practices in San Joaquin County California." *Journal of Criminal Justice* 35(1):17-27.

Following reinstatement of the death penalty after the Supreme Court's decision in *Gregg v. Georgia* (1976), social scientists carefully documented evidence of racial and gender bias against

defendants and victims at all stages of the death penalty system, from charging to conviction and sentencing. Despite these consistent findings, questions remained. One crucial unknown was whether or not racial bias uncovered in investigations of African Americans and Whites also negatively impacted members of other minority groups, in particular the largest minority group in the U.S.—Hispanics. Are Hispanics, as both victims and defendants, treated more like non-Hispanic Whites or African Americans? This research examined all death-eligible homicides in San Joaquin County, California from 1977 through 1986. Using logistic regression analysis, the investigation uncovered patterns of racial and gender bias, finding defendants in Hispanic victim cases were less likely to face a death-eligible charge than defendants in White victim cases. Evidence of discrimination may have implications for how Hispanic integration and race and ethnicity are understood and for evaluating the success of statutory reforms designed to insure fairness and constitutionality of the death penalty.

Morín, José Luis. 2008. "Latinas/os and US Prisons: Trends and Challenges." *Latino Studies* 6 (1-2): 11–34.

In the United States, the rate of incarceration increases on an annual basis. Communities of color – Latinas/os, African Americans and Native Americans, in particular – are the most affected by this alarming expansion of the US prison population. In recent years, Latinas/os have been identified as the fastest rate of imprisonment of all groups in the country. Like African Americans, Latinas/os emerge as trapped by the *mass imprisonment* phenomenon in the United States. This article examines the trends in incarceration for the US-Latina/o population, as distinguished from recent immigrants from Latin America, and it looks at some of the factors that contribute to the growth of the Latina/o population in state and federal prisons. The racialization of crime; the manner in which criminal justice policy is formulated and justified around the fear of crime; how the courts and the criminal justice system operate; and the role of the media in promoting negative images of Latinas/os are among the areas explored in discerning contributing factors. As with African Americans, common misconceptions linking Latinas/os with criminal behavior must be challenged. In contrast to African Americans, however, Latinas/os are subject to stereotypes that transcend racial myths, with one such stereotype being the false link between immigrants and crime. The fear of crime as a driving force in criminal justice policymaking and persistent negative media images of Latinas/os and immigrants that associate them with crime pose formidable obstacles to the implementation of long-overdue, meaningful, and sensible changes in the prison and criminal justice systems. Ultimately, comprehensive efforts to engage many sectors of society will be necessary to stem the trend toward increased Latina/o incarceration in the United States.

Martinez, Jr., Ramiro, Amie L. Nielsen, and Matthew T. Lee. 2003. "Reconsidering the Marielito Legacy: Race/Ethnicity, Nativity, and Homicide Motives." *Social Science Quarterly* 84(2): 397–411.

Objective: This article investigates how race/ethnicity is associated with specific types of violent crime such as killings between intimates, robbery homicide, or drug-related killings. We extend the study of the role of race and ethnicity for violence by examining five ethnic/immigrant groups, including the Mariel Cubans – a group singled out by many as particularly drug-crime-prone. **Methods:** Using 1980 through 1990 homicide data for the City of Miami, we use multi-

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nomial logistic regression to examine the association between race/ethnicity, nativity, and several types of homicide motives. **Results:** Contrary to popular expectations, ethnicity and immigration status rarely play a role in the types of homicide involvement of victims or violators. Incident characteristics, such as multiple offenders, or gender and age, were consistently more important influences in shaping homicide circumstances. **Conclusions:** The analyses revealed few significant relationships between immigration status and homicide motives, suggesting that immigrant groups like the Marielitos have more in common with native groups' experiences of criminal violence than is commonly assumed.

Martinez, Jr., Ramiro, Jacob I. Stowell, and Jeffrey M. Cancino. 2008. "A Tale of Two Border Cities: Community Context, Ethnicity, and Homicide." *Social Science Quarterly* 89(1): 1–16.

Objective: Using Poisson-based negative binomial regression, we estimate the effect of neighborhood factors on homicides in two cities (San Antonio, Texas and San Diego, California) that have large Mexican-origin populations. **Methods:** Three independent data sources (official homicide police reports, medical examiner records, and the U.S. Census) are used to construct the dependent homicide, and independent neighborhood, variables. Census tracts represent the unit of analysis, which serve as a proxy for neighborhoods. Given the spatial nature of the data, spatial estimation procedures were also modeled. **Results:** Spatial proximity to violence, neighborhood disadvantage, and affluence (in San Antonio) consistently buffered homicide across neighborhoods, even in heavily populated Latino neighborhoods. **Conclusions:** Spatial embeddedness and neighborhood characteristics are important for improving our understanding about ethnic neighborhood variations in levels of violence. Comparative approaches across places, namely, Latino-dominated cities, can yield considerable insight into how the local context intersects race/ethnicity and violent crime.

General Policy Research - Books

Acuna, Roldolfo. 2008. *U.S. Latino Issues*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.

Does the term *Latino* – a construct of the U.S. government – successfully encompass the wide variety of Spanish-speaking people in this country? This introductory topic begins an overview of 10 major controversies that have embroiled U.S. Latinos, including Puerto Ricans, in recent years. Latinos have one of the fastest-growing populations in the United States today, making these issues front-page news across the country. Issues include: Race Classification; Assimilation; Bilingual Education; Open Borders; Affirmative Action; Interracial Dating and Marriage; Funding Education and Health Care for Undocumented Immigrants; Amnesty Program; U.S. Military and Political Presence in Cuba; U.S. Military Bases in Puerto Rico.

Each topic is presented with a background, pro and con positions, and questions for the purpose of student debate and papers.

Magaña, Lisa. 2005. *Mexican Americans and the Politics of Diversity*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.

With Mexican Americans now the nation's fastest growing minority, major political parties are targeting these voters like never before. During the 2004 presidential campaign, both the Republicans and Democrats ran commercials on Spanish-language television networks, and in states across the nation the Mexican-American vote can now mean the difference between winning or losing an election. This book examines the various ways politics plays out in the Mexican-origin community, from grassroots action and voter turnout to elected representation, public policy creation, and the influence of lobbying organizations. Lisa Magaña illustrates the essential roles that Mexican Americans play in the political process and shows how, in just the last decade, there has been significant political mobilization around issues such as environmental racism, immigration, and affirmative action. *Mexican Americans and the Politics of Diversity* is directed to readers who are examining this aspect of political action for the first time. It introduces the demographic characteristics of Mexican Americans, reviewing demographic research regarding this population's participation in both traditional and nontraditional politics, and reviews the major historical events that led to the community's political participation and activism today. The text then examines Mexican American participation in electoral political outlets, including attitudes toward policy issues and political parties; considers the reasons for increasing political participation by Mexican American women; and explores the issues and public policies that are most important to Mexican Americans, such as education, community issues, housing, health care, and employment. Finally, it presents general recommendations and predictions regarding Mexican American political participation based on the demographic, cultural, and historical determinants of this population, looking at how political issues will affect this growing and dynamic population. Undoubtedly, Mexican Americans are a diverse political group whose interests cannot be easily pigeonholed, and, after reading this book, students will understand that their political participation and the community's public policy needs are often unique. *Mexican Americans and the Politics of Diversity* depicts an important political force that will continue to grow in the coming decades.

General Policy Research - Articles

Burstein, Paul, and April Linton. 2002. "The Impact of Political Parties, Interest Groups, and Social Movement Organizations on Public Policy: Some Recent Evidence and Theoretical Concerns." *Social Forces* 81(2): 381-408.

This article considers the direct impact of political parties, interest groups, and SMOs on policy, providing evidence for a "core" hypothesis and three others that refine or qualify it. The core hypothesis: all three types of organizations have substantial impacts on policy. The other three: (1) when public opinion is taken into account, the political organizations do not have such an impact; (2) parties have a greater impact than interest groups and SMOs; and (3) interest groups and SMOs will affect policy only to the extent that their activities provide elected officials with information and resources relevant to their election campaigns. The source of data is articles published in major sociology and political science journals from 1990 to 2000, systematically coded

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to record the impact of organizations on policy. The major findings include: political organizations affect policy no more than half the time; parties and non-party organizations affect policy about equally often; there is some evidence that organizational activities that respond to the electoral concerns of elected officials are especially likely to have an impact.

Diaz-Balart, Lincoln. 2002. "The U.S. Hispanic-Latin America Trade Development Initiative: a Vision For Economic Empowerment And Prosperity For U.S. Hispanics." *Harvard Journal of Hispanic Policy* 15.

In his article, Congressman Lincoln Diaz-Balart discusses the potential for U.S. Hispanic-owned businesses to strengthen business ties with Latin America. He contends that while the United States already has several competitive advantages when conducting business in Latin America, the explosive growth in U.S. Hispanic-owned businesses presents an incredible opportunity for the United States to expand and diversify trade with Latin America. First, he examines the strength of U.S. Hispanic businesses, highlighting the growth of Hispanic-owned businesses and factors that will enable these businesses to succeed in Latin America. In addition, he underscores past U.S. policies and current proposals for strengthening Latin American business relations. Next, Diaz-Balart explores the approach of Europe in targeting the Latin American region for business development. Finally, he offers policy recommendations that will help U.S. Hispanic-owned businesses overcome the challenges to building relationships in Latin America.

Fry, Richard, Rakesh Kochhar, Jeffrey Passel, and Roberto Suro. 2005. "Hispanics and the Social Security Debate." *Pew Hispanic Center Report*. March 16. <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=43> (February 13, 2009).

This report examines the demographic and economic characteristics that define Latinos' stake in the Social Security debate as well as their views on major policy options. The topics covered in the report include: the impact of President Bush's proposals for individual investment accounts on various segments of the Hispanic population; Hispanics' reliance on Social Security compared with other racial and ethnic groups; and the role of Latino workers in helping finance the system as the Baby Boom generation heads to retirement. In addition a new public opinion survey of a nationally representative sample of the Hispanic population examines Latino views of President Bush's proposals and other issues in the policy debate.

Landale, Nancy, and Oropesa, R. S. 2007. "Hispanic Families: Stability and Change." *Annual Review of Sociology* 33(1): 381-405.

Spurred in part by the rapid growth of the Hispanic population, considerable progress has been made over the past several decades in documenting the family behavior of Hispanics. Scholars increasingly recognize the importance of disaggregating the Hispanic population by national origin and generation, but the literature remains inconsistent in this regard. With an emphasis on demographic indicators of family behavior, this review summarizes trends in marriage, fertility, and family/household structure among the major Hispanic subgroups and identifies key issues in the literature that attempts to explain existing patterns. The role of generation is systematically

addressed, as are the shortcomings of the standard practice of using cross-sectional data on generation to draw inferences about assimilation. We conclude that new research designs are needed to address the complexities of the migration process and their links to Family patterns. In addition, future research should push toward greater integration of cultural and structural perspectives on how Hispanic families are shaped.

Magaña, Lisa. 1998-1999. "The Implementation of Public Policies in Latino Communities: A Theoretical Framework." *The Harvard Journal of Hispanic Policy*. 11: 75-88.

The findings in this case study imply that given the right theoretical variables the INS can be effective in implementing service-type policies. These findings are important because the INS has clearly been distinguished more for its enforcement-directive than for its service-directive. The findings of this case study provide recommendations that policy analysts may apply to implementation scenarios in Latino communities.

Santos, Adolfo. 2000. "Substantive Representation for Hispanics: Explaining Congressional Support for Hispanic Issues." *Harvard Journal of Hispanic Policy* 13: 45-65.

While the focus on Hispanic representation has tended to emphasize the number of Hispanics in government bodies, less emphasis has been given to public policy that affects Hispanics (i.e. substantive representation). This article attempts to remedy this difficulty by identifying factors that explain Congressional support for issues that benefit Hispanics. Using regular OLS, a variety of empirical models are tested. The evidence suggests that support for Hispanic issues can be explained by the ethnicity and party affiliation of the members of the house, as well as the number of non-U.S. citizens living in the district.

Soss, Joe, Sanford F. Schram, Thomas P. Vartanian, and Erin O'Brien. 2001. "Setting the Terms of Relief: Explaining State Policy Choices in the Devolution Revolution." *American Journal of Political Science* 45(2): 378-95.

The landmark welfare legislation of 1996 offers students of politics a unique opportunity to pinpoint the determinants of state-level policy choices—a case in which the fifty states responded virtually simultaneously to a single policy mandate. Taking advantage of this opportunity, we investigate the factors that led states to make restrictive policy choices after 1996 and use this analysis to evaluate general theories of welfare politics. Specifically, we test six types of explanations for why some states responded by adopting "get-tough" program rules: theories that identify welfare policy as a site of ideological conflict, as an outcome of electoral politics, as a domain of policy innovation, as an instrument of social control, as an outlet for racial resentments, and as an expression of moral values. The results of our ordered and binary logit models suggest that state policies have been shaped by a variety of social and political forces, but especially by the racial composition of families who rely on program benefits.

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Thomas A. Hirschl, and Mark R. Rank. 1999. "Community Effects on Welfare Participation." *Sociological Forum* 14(1): 155-74.

This paper conceptualizes and estimates a model of welfare participation that tests for community effects. Theoretically, the model is consistent with Fischer's (1984) notion of urban life, and a welfare participation model developed by Rank and Hirschl (1993). The empirical analysis includes aggregate and multivariate tests, and an identification of these effects in terms of household knowledge and behavior. We find strong evidence that community structure influences the decision to get food stamps, and one notable difference with the Rank and Hirschl findings: community poverty level is a more powerful and global predictor of participation than is population density. The findings suggest emendations to Wilson's notion of the "truly disadvantaged" in so far as residence in high poverty areas affords opportunities for information exchange and the development of specialized networks.

Wink Kenneth A., C. Don Livingston, and James C. Garand. 1996. "Dispositions, Constituencies, and Cross-Pressures: Modeling Roll-Call Voting on the North American Free Trade Agreement in the U. S. House." *Political Research Quarterly* 49(4): 749-70.

The vote on the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) created significant cross-pressures for members of the U.S. House of Representatives. African-Americans and Latinos, two groups that are often in agreement, staked out different positions on this legislation, and President Clinton joined Republicans in supporting NAFTA over the opposition of organized labor, liberals, and the Democratic leadership. We explore the degree to which constituency, institutional, and dispositional forces worked at cross-purposes in shaping House members' roll-call behavior on this legislation. We find that votes on NAFTA were affected by members' ideological orientations, general presidential support, representation of a Western state, Latino and African-American constituency strength, urbanization, unemployment, electoral margin, and an interaction between Latino constituency strength and electoral margin. Surprisingly, we find only modest impacts of constituency union membership and the Perot vote on roll-call voting on NAFTA.